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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1812)

Name of Candidate	Amritanshu Nayak		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	10G2117
Center	Online	Date	21/9/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.
12.5X20=250

1. What are the basic functions of a constitution? Illustrate in the context of the Indian Constitution.
संविधान के मूल कार्य क्या हैं? भारतीय संविधान के संदर्भ में उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

A Constitution is a document which describes the fundamental law of the land.

Basic Functions

① Provides basic rules
- For functioning of society
- For functioning of government

② Provides the basic values which led to its formation
Eg. Equality, Liberty, justice etc.

③ Demarcates power with various organs → Separation of Power

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(4) and prevent monopoly on power

(4) Create a Just society
↳ By upholding people's welfare

(5) State the rights upheld by the state

With respect to India, Constitution has following provisions:

(1) Preamble → Gives the various values that will be upheld by the Indian state.

(2) Fundamental Rights
↳ Limitation on state
↳ Stating of basic rights

(3) Directive Principles of State Policy → To establish,

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a welfare state & strive for people's socio-economic rights

(4) Fundamental Duties
↳ balance rights with duties → create Justice

(5) Constitutional bodies
- ↳ Legislature → Make laws
- ↳ Executive → Implement laws
- ↳ Judiciary → Adjudication
- ↳ Independent bodies → Prevent wrong doing in governance.

Thus, Constitution is the most important document, instrumental for governance of a country

2. Highlighting the functions of National Green Tribunal, discuss its importance and limitations.
राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के कार्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके महत्व और सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a quasi judicial body formed under NGT Act, 2010.

Functions
- Streamline environmental welfare
- Speedy disposal of cases
- Watchdog of compliance for laws e.g. Pollution etc
- Provide Justice & Compensation.

Importance

① Important Alternative dispute Resolution mechanism

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(2) Deals with a wide range of environmental subjects
Eg. Deforestation, Pollution etc.

(3) Reduce burden on courts

(4) Provides faster resolution of cases

(5) Brings expertise into jurisprudence

(6) Independent decision making

Limitations

(1) Lesser number of Judges & technical experts → Affects efficiency

(2) Neutrality under question especially with ~~Govt~~ Government cases.

(3) Cannot ~~pa~~ hand punishments

(4) Challenged by High Courts & Supreme Courts → Under writs.

(5) Huge pendency of cases

(6) Cannot deal with cases of ~~Wildlife~~ Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Act and other

Thus, in order to fulfill India's commitment to environment, there is an urgent need to give teeth to the NGT

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3. Bring out the difference between the First Past the Post (FPTP) and Proportional Representation (PR) systems. Also, explain the merits and demerits of each for a country like India.

पहले खंभा छूने वाली पद्धति (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट सिस्टम: FPTP) और आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व (PR) पद्धति के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत जैसे देश के लिए प्रत्येक के गुणों और दोषों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

First Past the post system (FPTP) and Proportional Representation (PR) system are methods to conduct elections and determine the winners.

FPTP	PR
① Winner is the person with maximum ~~vote~~ votes	① No absolute winner vote share determines seats
② Easier to implement & understand	② Time-taking & complex task
③ Primary to candidate	③ Primary to party

(4) Focuses more on winning Eg. India	(4) Focuses more on representation Eg. Germany

FPTP

Merits: (1) Easier to understand.
(2) Easier & cheaper to conduct
(3) Greater Participation.
(4) Formation of Stable government

Demerits: (1) Not an actual representation → As lots of votes are wasted.
(2) Majoritarian government is formed
(3) Can be manipulated by use of corruption, money & muscle power

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PR

Merits: ① Representative government
② Inclusive of all sections.

Demerits: ① Complex Procedure
② Instable Government
③ Lack of choice
④ Fragmentation of population

Keeping in mind the merits & demerits, the Constitutional framers opted for a FPTP system due to its simplicity & previous know-how.

4. The Indian Constitution strikes a balance between flexibility and rigidity. Comment.
भारतीय संविधान लचीलेपन और कठोरता के बीच एक संतुलन स्थापित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Constitution is a document which describes the fundamental law of the land.

Rigidity refers to the ability of not changing the Constitution easily. Eg. Special Amendment procedure

Flexibility → Absence of complex procedure for Amendment.

The Indian Constitution strikes ~~a balance~~ a balance between rigidity & flexibility in following ways:

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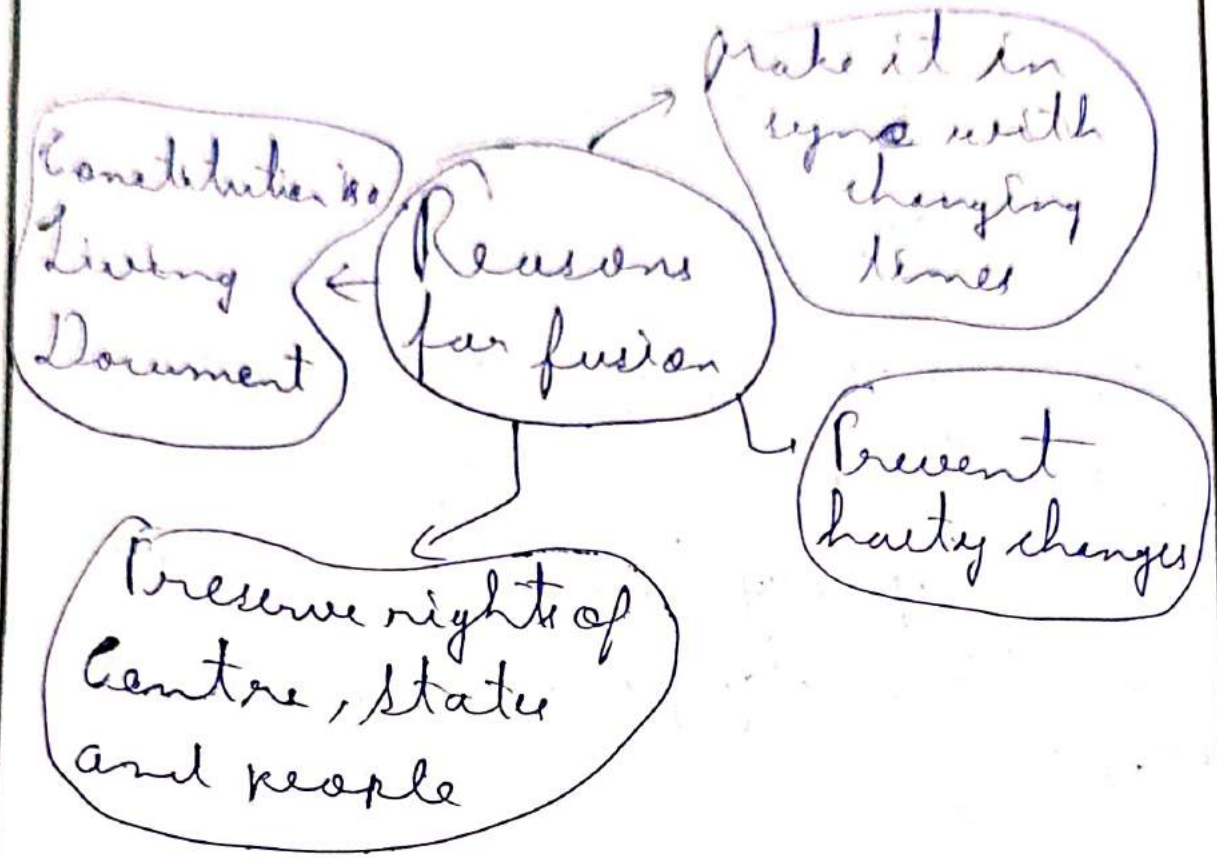
(A) Rigidity

- Special Amendment Procedure in Article 368 → Need of a special majority (Absolute majority and 2/3rd majority of members present & voting)
- Need of Ratification of half of States → In case Constitutional Amendment affects ~~and~~ federal structure, Supreme Court/High Court etc.
- Provision of Judicial Review (Article 13)

(B) Flexibility → Simple majority in case of majority of changes
Eg. Formation of States etc.



With time, the Supreme Court has developed Doctrine of Basic Structure to preserve the basic spirit irrespective of changes

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5. What is a pressure group? Describing the functions that it performs, explain how it is different from a political party.
दबाव समूह क्या है? इसके द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों का वर्णन करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि दबाव समूह किस प्रकार राजनीतिक दल से भिन्न होते हैं।

A Pressure Group is an informal organization which seeks to influence government policy from outside. Eg. FICCI, AITUC, Samyukta Kisan Morcha (SKM) etc.

Functions

① Interest Articulation - Of a specific group, category of citizens

② Raising Awareness
- About specific issues
- Impart political education

③ Political Participation

- To Influence political parties about their issues
- Mobilising popular support

⑤ Policy Formation

- For interest of their groups
- ~~Lonell~~ Sometimes, they are involved in implementation.

Pressure Groups V/s Political Parties

Pressure Groups	Political Parties
① Represent specific groups	① Represent a whole section of citizens

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(2) Do not contest elections	(2) Contest elections for taking power
(3) Rarely have an ideology	(3) Most times, they have an ideology
(4) Use of non-constitutional means Eg. Lobbying, Protest etc	(4) Use of constitutional means Eg. Parliament
(5) Have group specific policies Eg. FICCI, AITUC	(5) Have broad based policies. Eg. INC, BJP etc.

Political Parties & Pressure Groups form the backbone of electoral system of India

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Mentioning the functions that are performed by the UPSC, discuss its working as the 'watchdog of the merit system' in India.
UPSC द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, भारत में 'योग्यता प्रणाली के प्रहरी' के रूप में इसकी कार्य-प्रणाली पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 315-323 of Constitution deals with UPSC. It is the primary body which recruits civil servants.

Function

① Conduct direct examination for recruitment

② Guidelines for promotion/deputation

③ Specifying disciplinary procedures

④ Sending a report of work done

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to the President.

The most important work of UPSC is its role as the Guardian of merit system in following ways:

① Open Advertisement → Before conduct of examinations

② Transparent competitive recruitment

↳ Impartial, Unbiased, independent recruitment process.

③ No favoritism or patronage for selection → Only Merit is paramount

However, there are some drawbacks

① Purely advisory role
↳ Government not bound by advice

② No role in recommending for highest post
Appointments Committee of Cabinet comes into play

③ Disciplinary function is taken over by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

~~Thus~~ However, inspite of its limitations, it is one of the most respected & efficient bodies of Union

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7. What are the various instruments available to the legislature to uphold the accountability of the executive in India?
भारत में कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही बनाए रखने के लिए विधायिका के पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न साधन क्या हैं?

In India, a model of Parliamentary Democracy is followed. Thus, the executive is dependent on the legislature for its legitimacy.

Tools Used

(1) Question Hour.

Held on everyday to raise important questions

(2) Zero Hour - For raising most important questions.

(3) Approval of laws
Need the assent of Parliament

(4) Committee System
To check efficiency of government
Eg. Public Accounts Committee checks for financial mis-appropriation.

(5) No-Confidence Motion
↳ can lead to resignation of entire government

(1) Motion of Thanks
↳ If not passed, government is morally bound to resign.

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However, the accountability is decreasing because!

① Strong executive → Dominance of government & ruling party

② Ordinance system → Bypass legislature

③ Partisanship of speaker → Fair ruling party

④ Decrease in quality of debates

⑤ Reduction in role of committees

Parliament is the temple of democracy in modern India. Thus, urgent steps are needed to ~~so~~ improve its position.

8. Discuss the federal and unitary features of the Indian Constitution.
भारतीय संविधान की संघीय और एकात्मक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Constitution is one of the last major documents of laws written by countries. Thus, the founding fathers tried to add the best features of every style of governance

Unitary Government → All powers wielded by centre

Federal Government → Division of powers between centre & state

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Federal features

① Written Constitution → Demarcation of Power

② Schedule 7 → Division of Subjects

③ Independent Judiciary → For adjudication.

④ Provision of Rajya Sabha → To represent states at Centre

Unitary Features

① Territorial integrity of states is not fixed

↳ Use of simple majority to destroy/create states

(2) Emmergency Powers
↳ Can be used to establish control of Union over State. Eg. Article 352, 356, 360

(3) Powers of Union are greater Both Politically & economically

(4) Union can take over State Subjects → Special Resolution in Rajya Sabha

Thus, Indian Constitution was described as 'Federal but with a Unitary Bias'

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9. Compare and contrast the Indian Judicial system with the American Judicial system.
अमेरिकी न्यायिक प्रणाली और भारतीय न्यायिक प्रणाली के मध्य समानताओं एवं विषमताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The Judiciary is one of the organs of the government which is ~~responde~~ responsible for independent, impartial & honest adjudication.

Similarities in Indian & American System:

① Availability of Supreme Court → Most powerful Judicial body

② Final interpreter of Constitution is Supreme Court

③ Judicial Review Provision in both

(4) Judges appointed by Executive

Differences

(1) System of Judiciary

- India: Single integrated Judiciary
- USA: Judiciary at 2 levels i.e. Federal level & State level

(2) Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

- India: Over territory of India
- USA: Only over the state, each state has its own courts

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③ Powers of Judicial Review

- India: Narrower
- USA: Judicial supremacy.

④ Other powers

- India: Special leave petition, can discuss civil & criminal cases
- USA: No power of special leave petition, only discuss constitutional cases

⑤ Advisory Function

- India: Can advise to President
- USA: Cannot advise

⑥ Appointment → India: Collegium
→ USA: President

However, both the systems are powerful in their own right.

10. Give an account of the functions performed by the National Commission for Backward Classes.
राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों का विवरण दीजिए।

National Commission for backward classes (NCBC) was formed by 102nd Amendment Act (2018)

Functions.

① Monitors all schemes and provision for upliftment of Social & Economic Backward Classes (SEBC)

② Investigation
- Power of civil court
- Can look into violation of rights of Backward Classes

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③ Advisory Role

↳ Advice regarding any scheme & programmes for SEBC

④ Reporting role

↳ Annual report of work done to the President

⑤ Recommendations

↳ For adequate safeguard of rights & implementation of schemes for SEBCs

Limitations

① Irregular reporting

Has not provided report to President for a long time

(2) Under government influence
↳ Questions on impartiality & neutrality.

(3) Lack of funds → For functioning

(4) Cannot pronounce punishments
↳ Only recommends

However, NCBC is the ~~primarily~~ primary body which deals with all issues facing backward classes.

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11. Explain the significance of local bodies in strengthening the democratic spirit in India.
भारत में लोकतांत्रिक भावना को मजबूत बनाने में स्थानीय निकायों का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The local bodies were formally introduced in India with the 73rd & 74th Amendment Act.

It provided for a 3 tier body on local levels in rural & urban areas

Significance

It has strengthened democracy in following ways:

① Grassroots Participation
Involvement of local people

② Decentralization → Of powers & finances

(3) Provision of democratic representation → Via reservation for SCs/STs/Women.

(4) Imbibes democratic culture → Use of Gram Sabha & Panchayat as deliberation & debate platforms

(5) Accountability
↳ Local people leaders are responsible to their constituents

(6) Transparency
↳ Reduces opaque decision making

(7) Free & fair elections
Involves people in political process.

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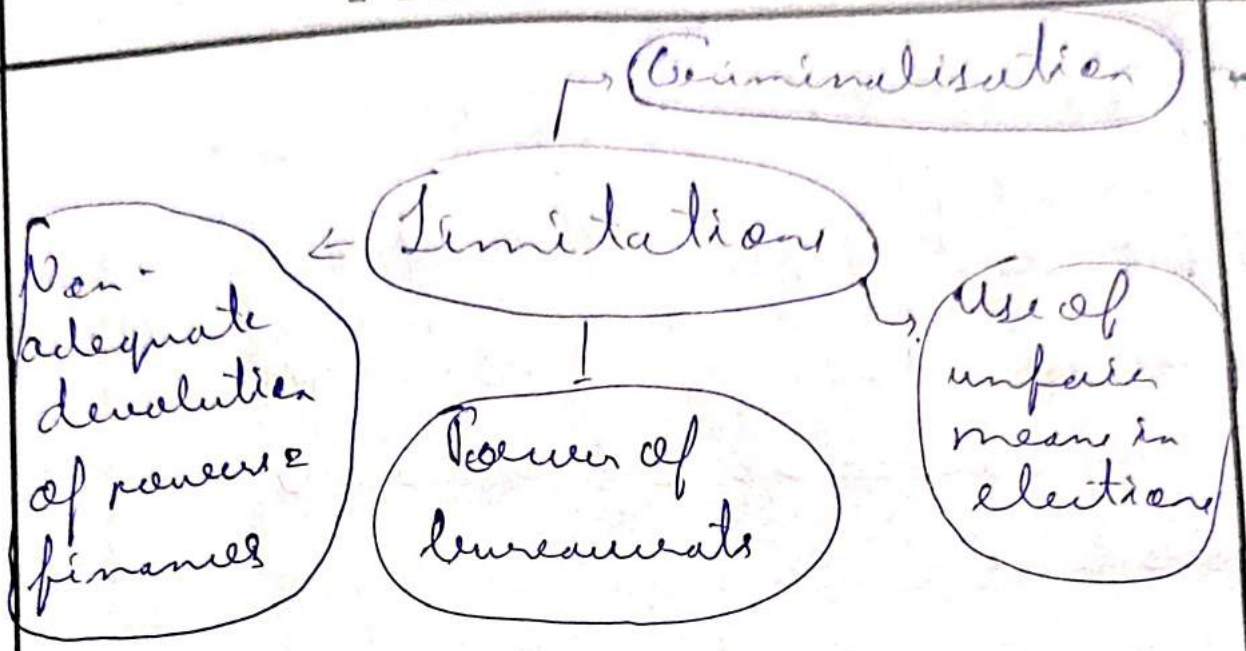

Thus, in order to strengthen democracy, such grassroots intervention can create meaningful change

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12. Highlighting the reasons behind judicial pendency in India, mention the steps, which can be taken to address this problem.
भारत में न्यायिक कार्यवाही में विलंब हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनसे इस समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Judiciary is one of the most important organs of Indian State. However, it is at crossroads today because of various problems.

Most prominent problem is of increasing pendency of cases.

More than 3.5 crore cases are pending across courts.

Reasons

① Less number of judges
- Less number of appointments
- Vacancy of Judges

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(2) Lack of accountability
↳ To give quick judgements

(3) Poor investigative procedure
↳ Leads to a huge number of appeals

(4) Misuse of PILs → Increases case burden.

(5) Lack of infrastructure → Reduces efficiency

(6) Judicial Activism → Reduces time for original functions

Steps to be taken

(1) Increase appointments → Fill up vacancies in a timely manner

② Streamlining appeal process
↳ To reduce the misuse

③ Use of technology
Eg. Hybrid hearing, e-filing etc to cut red-tape, increase efficiency.

④ Modernize infrastructure
For increasing efficiency.

⑤ Use of ad-hoc judges, additional judges etc

⑥ All India Judicial Service →
To improve the lower judiciary.

Judicial reforms are urgent & necessary to preserve the trust of common man on Judiciary.

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13. The position of Legislative Councils in State Legislatures is much weaker than the Rajya Sabha in Parliament. Analyse.
राज्य विधान-मंडलों में विधान परिषदों की स्थिति संसद में राज्य सभा की तुलना में अत्यधिक कमजोर है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Rajya Sabha & Legislative Councils are the second house in Parliamentary democracy.

Prevent hasty decisions

Increase debate ← Functions → Increase expertise in legislature

Improve accountability of Executive.

However, the Rajya Sabha is much more powerful and important than Legislative council.

① Permanence : Rajya Sabha (RS) is a permanent body

→ Legislative council can be dissolved at any time

② RS is a benchmark of Federal structure

→ It represents state at centre → Has more powers like advisory, revisory power

→ ~~It~~ Legislative councils are more appendages

③ More influence on policy

→ Joint sittings with Lok Sabha

→ Special powers like Article 312

Legislative council does not

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have any independent powers.

(4) Election & Constitution

- Only 1/3 reserved seats in RS, rest are elected by State Assemblies
- 1/6th seats are ~~reserved~~ nominated & rest are indirectly elected.

Thus, Legislative Councils have lesser utility than Rajya Sabha. However, its purpose will determine its usefulness.

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14. Explaining the meaning of Contempt of Court, discuss the arguments that are advanced in its favour as well as against it.
न्यायालय की अवमानना का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसके पक्ष और साथ ही विपक्ष में प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 129 & Article 215 enables the Supreme Court & High Courts respectively to punish for contempt

Contempt of Court refers to anything that scandilizes the court or prevents it to perform its function effectively

It is of 2 types as per Contempt of Courts Act:

① Civil Contempt → Lower Punishment

② Criminal Contempt → Higher Punishment

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Pros of Contempt of Court

① Preserves the dignity & respect of court.

② Reduces any kind of pressure on Judge → For decision making

③ Increases Court's image in eyes of public

④ Protection against motivated attacks

Cons

① Against Freedom of Speech & Expression → As per critics, it is not a reasonable restriction

② Misuse by courts → Eg: Prashant Bhushan Case

(3) Vague Provisions → Increases Arbitrary Power

(4) Against best international practices → Eg: UK, USA & others don't have contempt laws

Thus, keeping in mind the situation, contempt of court should only be used in extra-ordinary situations.

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15. What are the grounds of disqualification of membership of the Parliament and state legislatures, as mentioned in The Representation of People Act 1951?
संसद और राज्य विधान-मंडलों की सदस्यता से निरर्ह घोषित किए जाने के आधार क्या हैं, जैसा कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 में उल्लेख किया गया है?

The Representation of People Act (RoPA), 1951 was passed by Parliament to enable Article 327 of Constitution

Provisions of Disqualifications

① For committing criminal offence

Eg. Practicing untouchability, increase enimity between groups. TADA Act, NDPS Act, etc

(2) Incase, he/she has been dismissed from government service in case of corruption

(3) Under Office of Profit
If he/she holds any such office providing remuneration.

(4) If he/she fails to show election expenses

Thus, RoPA Act is one of the most fundamental acts of Indian democracy to conduct free & fair elections.

16. Explain the procedure through which the Constitution of India can be amended. Also, discuss its limitations.
उस प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से भारत के संविधान में संशोधन किया जा सकता है। साथ ही, इसकी सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Constitution of India is a blend of flexibility & rigidity

Various types of Amendments

① Simple Majority

- Not considered as Amendment as per Article 368
- Requires simple majority (50% present and voting)
- Eg. Formation of new states, Official language

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Special Majority

- Dealt with in Article 368
- It is required to be passed by a majority of total membership & 2/3rd majority of members of House present & voting
- Eg. National Emmergency.

(3) Special Majority with ratification of States

- As per Article 368
- Special Majority + ratification by half of State Legislative Assemblies
- Eg. GST Act

Last, the passage of bills, the President needs to give assent to make the bill into an act

Limitations

① No provision of joint sitting in case of dispute

② Very less power of States - To suggest amendments

③ No power to Private Members

④ Lack of any body to suggest Amendments

⑤ Judicial Interference.

However, despite the limitations, the procedure is simple & logical to follow.

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17. The Union list prevails over the other lists in terms of distribution of legislative powers in the Indian Constitution. Discuss.
भारतीय संविधान में विधायी शक्तियों के वितरण के संदर्भ में, संघ सूची को अन्य सूचियों पर वरीयता प्राप्त है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The division of subjects is dealt in 7th Schedule. It contains 3 lists - Union, State & Concurrent lists

However, the Union prevails over state in following ways:

① Union list is the largest list → Contains over a 100 subjects

② Supremacy in Concurrent subjects → Union laws prevail over state laws.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Residuary subjects → Present with the Union.
State cannot legislate

(1) Union Interference in State list (In special circumstances)

→ Article 249 → If Rajya Sabha passes resolution with special majority, Union can make laws over state subject

→ Article 253 → Power to implement international treaties and agreements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Emmergency Powers

- Article 352 → Union can legislate over State list
- Article 356 → During President's rule, Union can pass laws over State subject
- Article 360 → Union has supremacy in financial matters

Thus, the Union can overpower the State politically in many ways. Hence, Indian Constitution is called as Federal with Unitary bias.

18. The doctrine of Separation of Powers is the bedrock of Indian parliamentary democracy. Discuss.
'शक्ति के पृथक्करण का सिद्धांत' भारतीय संसदीय लोकतंत्र का आधार है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Doctrine of Separation of Power was given by Montesquieu. It advocated that the 3 organs of State should function without encroaching on each other rights

Constitutional Provisions

① Article 50 → Separation of power in Directive Principles of State Policy.

② Articles 122 & 212 → Conduct of representatives can't be questioned (for Parliamentary & State Legislatures)

Don't w anything marg (कृपया कुछ ना लि

③ Articles 121 & 211 → Judicial conduct can't be discussed in Parliament unless it is for impeachment

④ Article 361 → President & Governors can't be tried in court for official duty.

Significance

① Enables each organ to perform its task efficiently

② Creation of checks & balances
↳ To prevent one organ from becoming too powerful

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Power separation is not strict → Due to functional overlap.

Increase cooperation between various organs. Eg. Passing of reservation, land reforms etc.

Seeing the importance of Separation of Power, Supreme Court has made it a part of basic structure.

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19. Explaining the power of the President to promulgate ordinances, mention the various limitations that exist in this context.

अध्यादेश प्रख्यापित करने की राष्ट्रपति की शक्ति को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान विभिन्न सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Article 123 deals with the promulgation of Ordinances by the President.

Features

① Power of an Act passed by the Parliament

② Temporary law.

③ Can be passed only when one or both houses of Parliament are not in session

⑤ Helps to increase ease of governance → Usage of quick laws

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limitations

① Against Doctrine of Separation of Power.

② Subject to Judicial ~~Rev~~ Review
↳ Ground of Malafide
Eg. DC Wadhwa case, Cooper case

③ Ordinances can be made only on Union list

④ Ordinance cannot take away or abridge fundamental rights

⑤ It needs to be passed by both the Houses within 6 weeks of reassembly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Statement of circumstances which necessitated Ordinance needs to be provided to Parliament

Thus, Article 123 is an extra-ordinary power which should be used judiciously.

Don't write anything th margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite often being described as "first among equals", the position of the Prime Minister vis-a-vis other ministers in the Council of Ministers is one of pre-eminence. Discuss.

प्राय: "समकक्षों में प्रथम" के रूप में वर्णित होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री की स्थिति मंत्रि-परिषद् की तुलना में सर्वप्रधान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Prime Minister is the leader of Council of Ministers appointed by the Nominal head in Parliamentary system.

In theory, he is 'primus inter pares' (first among equals) but in practice he is the 'moon among the stars'.

① Leader of the Council of Ministers & the Cabinet

② Leader of the dominant party in lower house → Face of the

winning party in public

(3) Distribution of Portfolio
He advises the President to distribute various ministries

(4) Can remove other Ministers from their positions

(5) Head of many important departments like NITI Ayog, Appointments Committee etc

(6) Primary representative of state within and outside of India

(7) His death leads to dissolving of Council of ministers

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, Prime Minister is the most powerful political position. As a result, Parliamentary of Government is also called as Prime Ministerial form of government.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1814)

Name of Candidate	Amritanshu Nayak.	Registration Number	1062113
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	5/8/22
Center	Online		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
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7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Analyse the impact of the Persian invasions on the Indian culture.
भारतीय संस्कृति पर ईरानी आक्रमणों के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Persian invasions of India in the Ancient Age & in the Modern Age led to the development of a composite culture.

Prominent Impacts

① Administration
↳ Introduction of Satrapy system of governance i.e. use of Governors

② Trade & Commerce
↳ Gold & Silver coins found in India & Persia.

③ Writing system
↳ Kharoshthi script influenced directly from Persian script

④ Architecture
↳ Ashokan pillars were influenced by Achaemanian Pillars of Cyrus

→ In Islamic age, Char bagh gardens, domes, minars etc. came into India

⑤ Religion
↳ Sufi culture
↳ Fusion of Hindu & Islamic cultures

⑥ Art
↳ Naturalist painting style
Eg. Paintings of Jahangir, Akbar times

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(7) Languages
- Court language became Persian
- Influence on future Urdu & Hindustani language

(8) Literature → Translation of Indian works in Persian in Mughal period. Eg. Mahabharat, Upanishads

(9) Food → Items like Biriyani, Qorma etc. came into India via Persia.

Thus, the Persian invasions led to a great upsurge in culture, influencing India even today.

2. The cultural imprints of India's engagement with East Asia can be witnessed in both the regions. Elucidate with examples.
पूर्वी एशिया के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव की सांस्कृतिक छाप दोनों क्षेत्रों में देखी जा सकती है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Since the ancient age, India had a very vibrant maritime tradition.

~~Since~~ From the traders of Kalinga to Chola invasions, cultural imprints have been found in both areas:

(A) East Asian influences in India

(1) Visit of foreign scholars

- To understand Buddhism & Indian culture
- Studied at great universities of Nalanda, Vikramshila etc
- Left Written Records & functioned as emissaries of

foreign kings. Eg. Fa-Hien, Hiuen Tsang etc.

(2) Cultural exchanges between India & East Asian countries

(B) Indian influences in East Asia

(1) Hinduism → Propagated by the merchants & soldiers
↳ Angkor Wat Temple (Cambodia)

Hindu population of Bali, Fiji etc.

(2) Buddhism → Adopted largely in East Asia after Ashoka's endeavour to send missionaries

Eg. Theravada Buddhism, Mahayana Buddhism. etc.

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③ Development of Martial Arts

Bodhidharma of India established the temple at Shaolin

④ Meditation techniques & Yoga

Eg. Zen Meditation in Japan.

Thus, these cultural exchanges form the backbone of India's foreign policy initiatives like Look East & Act East Policies.

3. Give an account of the different schools of Indian philosophy.
भारतीय दर्शन के विभिन्न संप्रदायों का विवरण दीजिए।

Indian Philosophy is a collection of diverse philosophical thoughts having their own epistemology & Ontology

Important philosophical disciplines include:

(A) Orthodox Philosophies: Have their sanctions on Vedas.

① Samkhya: Founder was Kapila.
- Reality stems from Purusha (Soul) & Prakriti (Matter)
- Purusha cannot be modified Prakriti can bring changes

② Yoga: Founder was Patanjali
- Believes in meditation to control the senses to achieve nirvana

(3) Nyaya: Founder was Gautama Muni
- Relied on logical & empirical knowledge

(4) Vaisheshika: Founder was Rishi Kannada
- Atomic theory → Matter is composed of atoms

(5) Purva Mimansa: Founder was Jaimini
- Vedas are Dharma → Can lead to Mukti

(6) Vedanta: Philosophy of Upanishads.
- Advaita Vedanta: Shankaracharya
- Neo Vedanta: Vivekanand.

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(4) Heterodox Systems: Do not follow authority of Vedas.

(1) Charvaka → Founder was Brihaspati
↳ Believed in Material Pleasure

(2) Buddhist Philosophy
- Founder was Gautam Buddha
- Aim is to attain nirvana

(3) Jainism → Founder was Mahavira
↳ Seek liberation from this world

The Indian Philosophy tradition, thus, is one of the most diverse & timeless traditions of the world.

4. State the salient features of the Bhakti movement in the medieval period. Also, discuss its role in the growth of regional languages in India.
मध्यकाल में भक्ति आंदोलन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विकास में इसकी भूमिका पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Bhakti tradition of Medieval India was formed against the orthodox Brahminical traditions

Important features

① Nirguna Bhakti : Worship of an abstract form of God.

② Critical to ritual heavy traditional practices → Believed in songs, hymns, kirtan

③ Wanted social reforms
Eg. Against caste system.

④ Wanted inter religion tolerance. Eg. Kabir & Guru Nanak borrowed Hindu & Islamic tradition

(5) Stress on equality - between humans - inter caste equality & inter gender equality.

(6) Role of Guru - To guide a disciple in his spiritual journey.

(7) Complete surrender to God - Intense devotion will lead to nirvana

Bhakti movement lead to growth of regional languages in following way:

(1) Have sermons in regional languages. Eg. Guru Nanak in Gurmukhi, Alwars in Tamil

(2) Translation of works of Sanskrit into regional language
Eg. Tulsidas's Ram Charitra Manas in Awadhi

Thus, Bhakti tradition played a key role in increasing cultural richness of India.

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5. With examples of contribution of various rulers, discuss the evolution of Mughal architecture in India.
विभिन्न शासकों के योगदान का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, भारत में मुगल स्थापत्य कला के विकास पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Mughals brought the pinnacle of Medieval Architecture in India. It was a fusion of Indian & Persian styles.

Rulers & contribution

(1) Babar → Not much contribution
↳ Some mosques & gardens

(2) Humayun → Not much contribution.
↳ His tomb (Humayun's tomb) was the first masterpiece in mughal architecture

(3) Akbar → First spurt in importance of Architecture

→ Fatehpur Sikri: New sandstone capital. Important structures are Buland Darwaza, Panch-mahal & Dargah of Salim Chisti

→ Red Fort at Agra → Massive structure of red sandstone

→ Akbar's tomb at Sikandra

(4) Jahangir → Change of style, use of marble

→ Begum Shahi Mosque built at Lahore

→ Itma-ud-Daula Tomb → Built in white marble for father of Nur Jahan

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(5) Shah Jahan → Golden Age of Mughal Architecture
- Red Fort of Delhi → As part of new capital complex of Shahjanabad
- Jama Masjid of Delhi
- Taj Mahal → Use of Marble, pietra dura etc

(6) Aurangzeb → Decline of Architecture
- Badshahi Masque at Lahore
- Bibi ka Maqbara at Aurangabad → Mini Taj Mahal.

Post his death, Mughal rule declined. The future rulers could not contribute much to the Architecture.

6. Give an account of the Greco-Buddhist art that developed in different parts of India.
भारत के विभिन्न भागों में विकसित हुई यूनानी-बौद्ध कला का विवरण दीजिए।

The Greco Buddhist art or Gandhara School of Art developed as a result of confluence of Greek influence and Buddhism.

Features
- Muculanity in Buddha
- Buddha in a calm manner
- Standing Buddha
- Wavy hair.

Prominent Examples

① Gandhara → The areas of Afghanistan & Pakistan are littered by Gandhara Works.
Eg. Bamiyan Buddhas.

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② Gupta Art → Fusion of many forms. Eg. Mithuna.

Thus, the richness of Greco-Buddhist Art was transcendental and still retains its uniqueness.

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7. Provide a description of Kanishka as a generous patron of art as well as learning and literature.
कला के साथ-साथ विद्या और साहित्य के उदार संरक्षक के रूप में कनिष्क का वर्णन कीजिए।

The Age of Kanishka was called as the Golden Age of Kushanas.
It was a period of prosperity & cultural richness.

Kanishka as patron of arts

① Sculptures.

- Flourishing of Gandhara & Mathura schools of Art in his period
- Gandhara Art: Greco-Buddhist Art. Eg. Ramigan Buddha
- Mathura Art: Indigenous Style of Art

(5) Conduct of 4th Buddhist Council at Kashmir

- He was a great patron of Buddhism
- Construction of Viharas, Stuppas, Sculptures etc.

Kanishka's patronage extended to learning & literature as well:

(1) State patronage to Sanskrit
Eg. Charak Samhita in Sanskrit

~~(2) 3 Suttas.~~

(2) Three pitakas. (Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka & Abhidhamma Pitaka) compiled under his patronage

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(3) Philosophers → like Ashvaghosa (who wrote Buddhacharitra) at his court.

Thus, Kanishka's reign was a period of glory for Indian culture & art forms.

8. Give an account of the factors that led to the emergence of Jainism and Buddhism in ancient India. Also highlight their fundamental teachings.
प्राचीन भारत में जैन धर्म और बौद्ध धर्म के उद्भव का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी मौलिक शिक्षाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The birth of Buddhism & Jainism can be called as a pivotal ~~moven~~ moment in India's history.

Factors leading to their formation

① Religious factors
- Oppression by Orthodox Hindus.
- Dominance of complex rituals, worship & superstitions.

② Opposition to rigid caste system → Vaishyas & Kshyatriyas against dominance of Brahmins.

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③ New economic prosperity
- Increased power of Vaishyas
- Wanted newer religion to suit their interests

Teachings of Buddhism
- Life is full of suffering
- Individuals should renounce the material world
- Life in Sanghas → Migration, begging for alms & meditation

Teachings of Jainism
- Extreme Non Violence
  Not killing of even plants & insects

- Life of Sects - Migration, meditation

- Follow 5 vows

Both these religions originated from Shramana tradition. These cultures increased the soft power of India, affecting the society even today

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9. Colonialism in India gained foothold in distinct stages with debilitating impact on the Indian economy. Discuss.
भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित करते हुए भारत में उपनिवेशवाद ने विभिन्न चरणों में अपना आधार मज़बूत किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Colonialism of India began with the fragmentation of Indian polity due to decline of Mughal Empire.

Various Stages

① Pre 1757

- Here there was a fight between various powers like Portuguese, British, French etc.
- Each had separate territory
  - Portuguese → Goa, Daman Diu
  - French → Pondicherry, Mahe
  - British → Madras, Bombay
  - Dutch → Calicut.

- Post the Carnatic Wars, British emerged on top
- However no adverse effect on economy so far → Balance of Payment in favour of Indians

② 1757 – 1857

- 1765: Treaty of Allahabad
  ↳ Got Diwani Rights of Bengal
- 1757: Plassey Plunder.
- Use of Indian Gold to purchase Indian goods.
- Terrible famine at Bengal (1771) → Start of Direct British rule via Regulating Act, 1772.
- Beginning of 'Drain of Wealth'
- Impoverishment of agriculture, handicrafts sector → Heavy import duties.

(5) Post 1857 → Revolt of 1857
changed British perspective

- Start of infrastructure development in a huge way → To loot India
Eg. Railways, Telegraph et.,
- India became a market of finished British products

Thus, the British looted the country for a period of 200 years. whose effects are still being observed today.

10. The Swarajists played a crucial role in the nationalist movement, but they had their own limitations. Discuss.
स्वराजियों ने राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, लेकिन उनकी अपनी सीमाएँ थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Post the closure of Non-Cooperation movement (1920-22) and arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Congress was divided into 2 groups.
There were Swarajists (Under CR Das, Motilal Nehru) & No-Changers (Under JL Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari)

Role of Swarajists

- Formed Congress Swaraj Khilafat Party → To contest elections to Central Legislative Assembly.
- Their aim was to mend or break

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the assembly

- Gave powerful speeches → filled up the newspapers
- Protested against unjust laws

Eg. Public Safety Bill, 1928.

- Captured the imagination of the public.

Limitations

① Lack of coordination post death of C R Das

② Constructive Work suffered

③ Led to friction with No-changers → Potential for a Surat Split type of event

④ Division into Responsivists (Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan

Malviya) & Non Responsivists (Motilal Nehru) → For communal issues → Lost support of Muslims

⑤ They were affected adversely with the official perks & powers.

However, both of these bodies were against the English government and fought in their own way.

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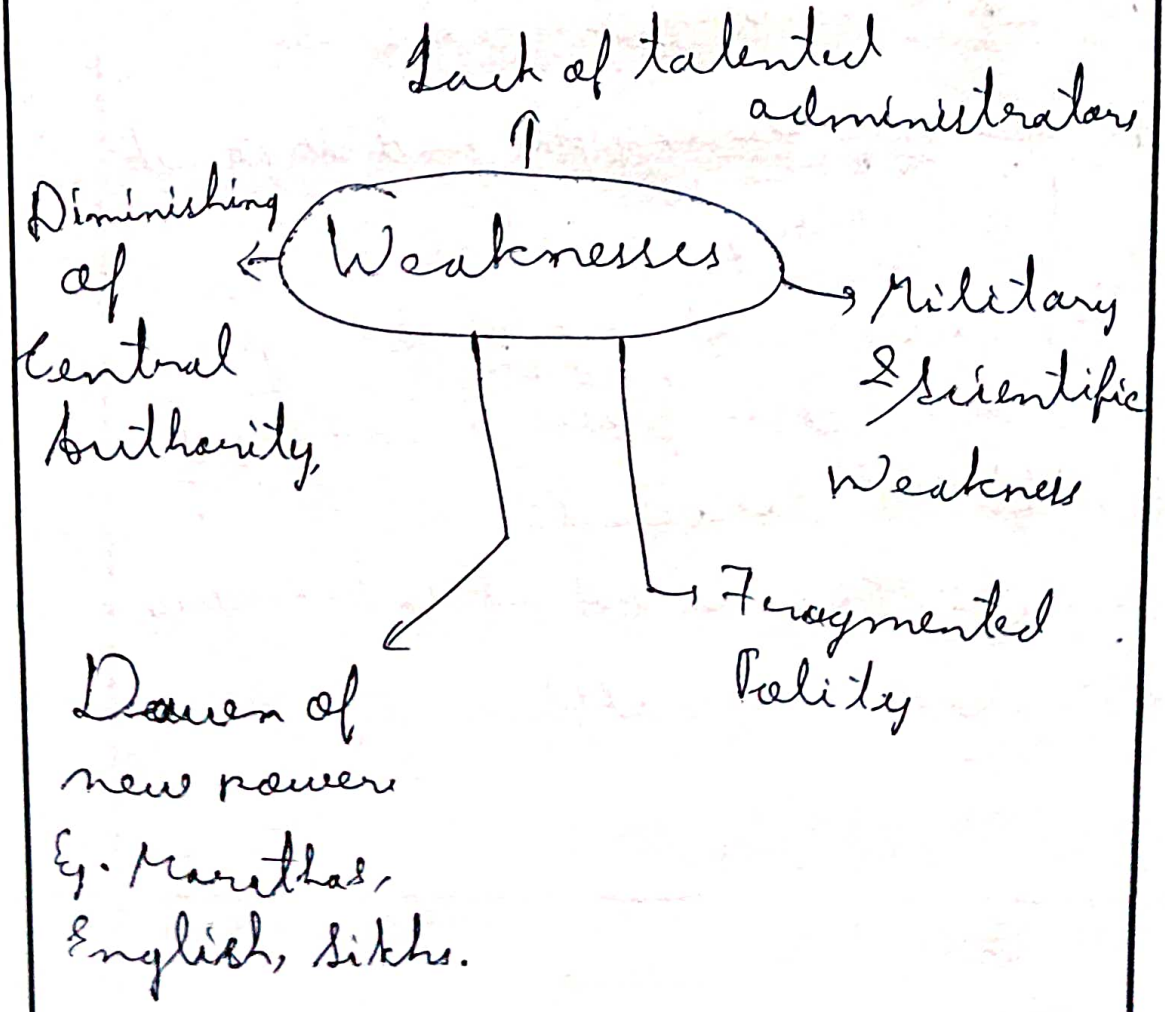
11. Highlight the major weaknesses and reasons behind the decline of Later Mughals.
उत्तरकालीन मुगलों की प्रमुख कमजोरियों और उनके पतन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Later Mughals refer to the Mughal rulers post the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.

They are characterized by.. their weak rule and governance.



Reasons

① Weak Successors

- No one had a good sense of governance
- Dependent on king makers. Eg. Sayyid Brothers, Peshwas etc
- Overindulgence in sensual pleasures eg Muhammad Shah Rangeela.

② Weak Finances

- Wars of Aurangzeb had drained the treasury
- Breakaway of rich provinces from Mughal influence. Eg. Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad.
- Maratha raids on other territories. Eg. Malwa, Gujarat etc.

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(3) Jagirdari Crisis → Due to non-availability of sufficient Jagirs, affecting the care of administration

(4) Degeneracy of Mughal Nobility
- → Infighting among themselves to appoint their own Emperors.
- → Talented people moved away from court. Eg. Chin Qulich Khan (Hyderabad), Murshid Quli Khan (Bengal)

(5) Invasions → Internal invasions by Marathas, Sikhs, Jats
- → External Invasions by Nadir Shah, Ahmed Shah Abdali.
- → Army became weak → Lack of investment
  - → Corruption
  - → Low morale.
  - → Last major battles

Thus, the fall of Mughal dynasty became inevitable due to structural weaknesses.

Don't w anything margi (कुछ भी पढ़ना ना

12. Identifying the social and religious evils prevalent in 19th century India, explain how the social reform movements sought to eradicate them.
19वीं सदी के भारत में व्याप्त सामाजिक और धार्मिक कुरीतियों की पहचान करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे समाज सुधार आंदोलनों ने उन्हें समाप्त करने की कोशिश की।

The 19th century India was a kind of 'dark ages'. It was the era of foreign capture & pronounced socio-religious evils in the subcontinent.

Social Evils (Includes religious evils)

① Caste Based Discrimination
- Untouchability
- Social Exclusion.

② Gender Inequalities → Inferior status of women. Eg. Sati, child marriage etc.

③ Superstitions → Lack of rationality & scientific temper.

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The persons leading the fight were newly western educated middle class men.

Methods to eradicate

① Use of colonial State.

To organize legislation against social Evils.

Eg. Abolition of Sati (1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Ray), Widow Remarriage Act (1856 by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar)

② Formation of Organization

- To increase public awareness against the evils.
- To work for marginalized section.

Eg. Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj

③ Use of their writings

To increase the reach of their ideas. Eg. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar were prolific writers

④ Reinterpretation of scriptures

1. To bring public support to their newer ideas. Eg. Gift to Menstrism
2. Fight against orthodox sections. Eg. Rukma Bai Case

⑤ Increasing education

Imparting of education on western science, rationalism to Indians. Eg. Ishwar Vidyasagar (Bethune School), Jyotiba Phule

Thus, these individuals put the base for emergence of newer ideas in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Provide an account of the role played by India's capitalist class during the Indian National Movement.
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारत के पूँजीपति वर्ग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए।

The Indian capitalist class came into prominence in the second half of 19th century.

Though, they were thought to be loyalists, they played a huge role in Indian National Movement:

① Early Moderate Class
Most of the moderates were capitalist themselves.

② Active participation in Congress
↳ Either via direct membership or financial contribution.
Eg. Jamnalal Bajaj, Ambalal Sarabhai

(3) In civil disobedience, they actively participated ~~to have~~ against British rule

(4) Drafted the Bombay Plan for post independent India's economic growth.

Thus, the capitalist movements was highly instrumental in getting independence for the country

14. Throw light on the role played by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in India's freedom struggle.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में बाल गंगाधर तिलक द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the tallest leaders of freedom struggle
He was the part of Extremist Group of the Congress.

Contributions

① Brought cultural nationalism in the freedom struggle
Eg. Shivaji Jayanti, Ganapati Puja

② Contribution in Newspapers
Mahratta (English) & Kesari (Marathi)

(3) Key leader of extremist faction

- Have fiery speeches to influence public
  Eg. Swaraj is my birthright
- Wrote books. Eg. Gita Rahasya from Mandalay Prison

(4) Key leader of Swadeshi Movement (1905)

- Boycott of British goods
- Against Partition of Bengal

(5) Founder of Home Rule League (1916) (~~190~~)

- Started the constructive work at Maharashtra
- Increase nationalistic consciousness

Due to his immense contribution, he was called as 'Lokmanya Tilak' by the masses.

15. How did the Moderates and Extremists differ in their ideology, methods and goals during the Indian National Movement?
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान नरमपंथियों और गरमपंथियों की विचारधारा, पद्धतियों और लक्ष्य कैसे एक-दूसरे से भिन्न थीं?

The early 20th century saw the divergence of Congress into 2 distinct groups:

① Moderates → Gokhale, SN Banerjee

② Extremists → Tilak, Pal, Lal

Differences

Ⓐ Ideology

- Moderates: ① Western liberals
  ② Considered India as a nation in making
  ③ Believed that British rule was good for India
- Extremists:
  ① Cultural Nationalists
  ② Rejected legitimacy of British rule

(7) Believed that British had crushed India's spirit

(B) Methods

↳ Moderates:

(1) Constitutional Methods

(2) Prayers, Protests & Petitions

(3) Use of intellectual work for public awareness. Eg. Drain Theory of Dadabhai Naoroji, R C Dutt, M G Ranade.

Extremists:

(1) Critical of Moderates method - Called it Mendicancy

(2) Early form of mass political action

(3) Started passive resistance & other extra-constitutional methods

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(c) Goals

Moderates:

(1) Dominion Status → Similar to Canada & Australia

(2) Reforms in education, civil services etc.

(3) Industrial Development

Extremists:

(1) Swaraj as Self Rule for Indians

(2) Political consciousness in Indians to fight against foreign rule

However, despite their differences, both of them contributed heavily is national movement.

16. The Swadeshi Movement is considered as a watershed moment in India's freedom struggle. Discuss.
स्वदेशी आंदोलन को भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक निर्णायक चरण माना जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Swadeshi Movement (1905-11) was a pivotal stage of freedom struggle.

Significance

① First mention of Swaraj
In 1906 (Calcutta Session), Swaraj became the demand of Congress.

② Transition to Extremist Politics
Post Swadeshi Movement declaration, even Bengali Moderates like S N Bannerjee took Extremist stands.

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③ New forms of Struggle

First form of mass politics was observed in following ways:

ⓐ Passive Resistance

ⓑ Boycott of foreign goods & institutions

ⓒ Formation of Samitis.

ⓓ Adoption of khadi, indigenous educational institutes etc

ⓔ First time participation of women

ⓕ First time, there were mass movements like rallies, demonstrations et..

ⓖ Clearly broke the myth of 'Benevolent British rule'

- Partition of Bengal to weaken Indians
- Beginning of carrot & stick policy
- Communal Politics began.

(5) Inspiration for Revolutionaries
Eg. Chapekar Brothers, Rash Behari Bose etc.

(6) Base for future movements
Eg. Gandhian Phase would borrow heavily from Swadeshi Movement

Thus, it is appropriate to call Swadeshi Movement as a watershed movement in history.

17. Explaining the reasons for adoption of the policy of appeasement, highlight its role in the rise of fascist powers in the events preceding World War II.
तुष्टीकरण की नीति अपनाने के कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध से पूर्व की घटनाओं में फासीवादी शक्तियों के उदय में इसकी भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Policy of Appeasement refers to the practice of making concessions by France & Britain towards fascist powers like Germany & Italy.

Reasons

① Fearful of War → World War I had done enough damage to life & property.

② League of Nations was dysfunctional → Due to isolation of USA → Hence, no collective security

(3) Great Depression (1929)

↳ Created domestic problems in Britain & France. Eg. Inflation, Unemployment

(4) Fear of Communism

↳ Wanted Germany as bulwark against USSR

(5) Public sympathy especially by British public regarding Harsh Treaty of Versailles. (1918)

It led to rise of fascist powers in following ways

(A) Germany → Increased popularity of Hitler

→ German Rearmament (against the terms of Treaty of Versailles)

↳ German capture of Rhineland (1936)
↳ ~~Capt~~ ~~Anschu~~ Anschluss with Austria
↳ Capture of Sudetenland & then whole of Czechoslovakia

(b) Italy → Increased Mussolini's popularity in Italy
↳ War in Abyssinia & Ethiopia without any punishment.

* Germany & Italy participated in Spanish Civil War to support General Franco

(c) Japan → Military fascist government came to power
↳ Captured ~~Manch~~ Manchuria
↳ Restarted Sino-Chinese War

All of this led to German invasion of Poland and beginning of WW2.

18. Bring out the social and political conditions in Russia that led to the October Revolution in 1917.
वर्ष 1917 में रूस में अक्टूबर क्रांति का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाली सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

The February Revolution of 1917 had already overthrown the Tsar.

However, the new government was unpopular which created socio-political conditions ripe for October Revolution:

① Increase in Bolshevik popularity

- Due to return of Lenin
  - His charisma & speeches attracted the masses
- Bolshevik program of 'Peace, land & bread'

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② Unfulfillment of Promises by Provisional Government

- Russia still continued in World War I
- No land reforms or control of factories by workers
- Instability of the Government itself

③ Government tried to stifle dissent

- Repressed popular demonstrations
- Led to formation of committees of workers, soldiers etc → Against Government

④ Acceptance of Communist Ideology

Newer & fresh ideas acceptable to all

Thus, Lenin, Trotsky planned a coup against the government in form of October Revolution, 1917.
This led to the formation of first communist state.

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19. Explaining the term Non-alignment, discuss the rationale behind its adoption in the post-colonial era.
गुटनिरपेक्षता शब्द की व्याख्या करते हुए, उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक युग में इसके अंगीकरण के पीछे निहित तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Non Alignment refers to the idea behind not aligning with any superpower i.e. USSR & USA.
This was the reflection of an independent foreign policy by the newly independent states (3rd World).
Non-Alignment movement was established in the Bangdung Conference (1955)

Rationale

① Generate an independent foreign policy → so as to preserve the best interests

of respective nations

② Protection of interests

- Not to be a ground of superpower rivalry & proxy wars
- Open communication with both the parties → Get benefits from both. camps. Eg. India

③ Function as Pressure Groups

- Against the superpowers
- Have policy of anti-colonialism, anti imperialism
- Influence United Nations decisions

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(4) Preserve International Peace

↳ Further polarisation could easily lead to another world war

Thus, NAM emerged as the third pole of International Politics in the Cold War, which kept the Cold War away from becoming hot

20. Bring out the differences between colonialism and imperialism, with suitable examples.
उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ, उपनिवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद के मध्य अंतर बताइए।

The phenomenon of colonialism & imperialism are a the result of Industrial Revolution. Both of these wanted to enhance the economic benefits of the host country.

Differences

① Colonialism: Act of occupation and settlement in a country.
Eg. India, Indonesia

Imperialism: Act of occupation without any significant settlement.
Eg. Phillipines, China

Don't write anything in margin

(2) Colonialism: More focus on administration

Eg. India

Imperialism: More focus on extraction of resources

Eg. Dutch East Indies

(3) Colonialism: Done by non-state actors, secured by States

Eg. East India Company.

Imperialism: Done & secured by States.

Eg. Napolean in Europe.

Both of these phenomenon are extremely exploitative to the host country. Their effects persists for decades if not centuries.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1817)

Name of Candidate	Amitanshu Nayak.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	1062113
Center	Online.	Date	21/8/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Enumerate the achievements of the National Green Tribunal (NGT). Also give an account of the issues associated with its functioning.
राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) की उपलब्धियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके कामकाज से जुड़े मुद्दों का भी विवरण दीजिए।

NGT is the statutary and quasi judicial body formed under the NGT Act (2010). It deals with cases pertaining to Pollution, deforestation etc

Achievements

① Speedy disposal of cases → Removes long litigation.

② Being domain expertise in environmental jurisprudence
↳ By inclusion of experts in NGT Team

(3) Additional protection against environmental degradation
↳ By having a quasi judicial body

(5) Helps in India's commitments at COP26 (Panchamrit)

However, issues are:

(1) Incomplete Jurisdiction.
Exclusion of Wildlife Protection Act and Forest Right Act from purview of NGT

(2) Non-fulfillment of orders.
By government and the bodies. Thus, lack of enforcement.

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(3) Anti development → With respect to economic growth.

(4) Vacancies → In NGT panel of judges & experts.

Thus, urgent steps needed to be taken to give adequate teeth to NGT to fulfill its mandate

2. Identify the major reasons behind forest fires and challenges faced in managing them in India. Also, highlight various steps taken for forest fire management in India.
भारत में वनाग्नि के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारणों और उनका प्रबंधन करने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में वनाग्नि के प्रबंधन के लिए किए गए विभिन्न उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Forest fires refer to the development of fire in forested lands due to natural and Anthropogenic causes.

Reasons

(A) Natural causes
- High temperature
- Low humidity.
- Friction among trees, dry leaves
- Lightning.

(b) Anthropogenic causes
- Tourist activities → campfires etc
- Shifting cultivation eg. Jhum

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- Negligence by humans
- Climate change → Increase instances of heat wave, heat dome etc

Challenges faced

1. Huge forest area → Makes it difficult to monitor prone areas.
2. Lack of proper preparation
   - Ad-hoc responses are reactive rather than pro-active.
3. Lack of involvement of local communities → Reduces expertise
   - No effect on Tharu cultivation
4. Lack of scientific approach to control forest fires. Eg. Data

Collection, surveys etc.

Steps Taken

① Real time monitoring → Use of geospatial satellites of ISRO

② Community Participation → Entry of tribals, tourist etc.

③ Deployment of Water Pipelines across forest → To immediately extinguish fire

④ National Fire Management Plan To mitigate forest fires.

However, as human activity and climate change increases, there was urgent need to bring further initiatives & policies

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3. Explaining the meaning of Gross Environment Product (GEP), highlight its significance.
सकल पर्यावरण उत्पाद (GEP) का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

GEP refers to the accumulation of environmental gains and losses of a particular area during a particular time period (1 year) in monetary terms

It is used to calculate the environmental targets and properly link environment with overall economic growth. (GDP)

Significance

① Overcomes the monoranual study of growth → New indicator to supplement GDP / GNP

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② Appropriate Data Collection

↳ scientific methods to study environment

↳ Used for future policy formulation

③ Crisis concept and enhances concept of Human Development

↳ HDI is a good measure of standards of living.

④ Helps to introduce course correction → With respect to environmental policy.

↳ Helps to measure success of schemes implemented.

⑤ Help India's fulfillment of promises at COP26 (Ramchandra)

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Uttarakhand Government is the first government to implement GEP.

Rest of the country, Union & States should also adopt this indicator

4. Highlight the various factors that contribute to biodiversity loss. Also mention various approaches of biodiversity conservation.
उन विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जो जैव विविधता ह्रास में योगदान करते हैं। साथ ही, जैव विविधता संरक्षण के विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Biodiversity refers to the overall difference between genes, species and communities of a given area.

Biodiversity loss can be detrimental to overall ecosystem.

Factors

(A) Natural causes

→ Evolution → Survival of fittest
Eg. Homo Sapiens

→ Extinction events via natural events like wildfire, volcanic eruption etc. Eg. Dinosaurs

(B) ~~And~~ → Change in habitat due to natural causes. Eg: Ice Age and Post Ice Age time

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(B) Anthropogenic causes

- Habitat loss → Due to deforestation, pollution etc.
  Eg. Palyps
- Exploitation → Poaching for meat, skin, organs etc.
  Eg. Dodo bird
- Invasive species → Alien species change the competition, reduce overall food.
- Climate change → Increase in sea levels, change in environment can contribute to significant biodiversity loss

Approaches of biodiversity conservation:

(A) In-situ conservation:

- Wildlife parks
- Biosphere reserves
- Tiger Reserves

} Conserving biodiversity in its own habitat

(B) Ex-situ conservation

- Gene Protection
- Seed Bank
- Zoological Parks (Eg. Zoos)

} Conserving biodiversity away from its original habitat

Biodiversity loss is a part of larger climate change process. Hence, urgent steps are needed to mitigate it.

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5. Describe the different types of biological disasters and highlight the challenges in their management in India. Suggest measures to address them as well.

विभिन्न प्रकार की जैविक आपदाओं का वर्णन कीजिए और भारत में उनके प्रबंधन में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उन्हें दूर करने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Biological disaster refers to disaster involving disease and death and disability for a pronounced period of time over a large geographical area.

It is of 2 types:

(1) Epidemic → Affecting large number of humans in a particular country (Eg. Cholera, Malaria etc.)

(2) Pandemic → Affecting large number of human across a number of countries. Eg. Covid, Spanish flu.

Challenges for India

(1) Large amount of socio-economically deprived population.
↳ Inaccessibility of healthcare and safe living condition and awareness about health

(2) Chronic low funding
↳ Healthcare as a percent of GDP is 1.2%.

(3) Lack of infrastructure and adequate health care personnel
Eg. There is not a single Biosafety level IV lab in India

(4) Absence of a disease monitoring body → managed by Health ministry
↳ Leads to long response time

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(5) Health as a state subject

Lack of convergence between centre and states for biological disaster

Measures required

(1) Bring out a comprehensive and dedicated policy on biological disasters.

(2) Increase investment → In health, R&D, capacity building, infrastructure, PHCs etc.

(3) Training of officials → In treatment of biological disasters. and NDRF force.

With WHO's prediction of many more Covid-style pandemics, India should prepare for any such contingency.

6. Discuss the significance of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in context of India.
भारत के संदर्भ में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Disaster Risk Reduction is part (DRR) of a broader Disaster Management Plan. It involves to analyze and reduce vulnerabilities to disaster.

Need of DRR in India

① India is one of the most vulnerable countries

- Socio-economically deprived dense population
- Location in tropical area → Higher chances of biological disaster
- One of the most cyclone prone regions
- Higher altitudes face risk of cloud burst, flash floods etc

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↳ Huge areas are earthquake prone. Eg. North Indian belt, Western belt

② Economic loss → Due to unpreparedness with respect to disasters.
Eg. Loss of property, infrastructure and economic growth.

Significance

① Improves disaster preparedness
If fail to plan, you plan to fail.

② Mitigate the effects of disaster
Via proper maps, surveys, shelters, mock drills etc

③ Adapt to certain kinds of disasters via targetted investments

Eg: Earthquake resistant buildings

(4) Prevent ~~loss~~ socio-economic loss due to disasters.

So that normal life and activities can start as soon as possible.

(5) Enhance Public Safety

Reduce panic, confusion and hysteria in disaster period.

Thus, DRR is need of the hour for the Indian State in line with Sendai Framework (2015-30) and National ~~Disaster~~ Policy on Disaster Management (2009)

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7. Give an account of the various issues related to e-waste management in India. What measures are required by different stakeholders to address these issues?

भारत में ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों का विवरण दीजिए। इन मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा क्या उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है?

e-Waste or electronic waste refers to the discarded appliances, tools, sub-parts etc. of old electronic appliances.

India is 3rd ~~most~~ largest producer of e-Waste (after USA & China)

Issues

① Lack of funds → To efficiently manage e-waste and dispose it safely

② Lack of Infrastructure → To handle safe processing of e-waste

② Poor Implementation of policies
Due to apathy, corruption or unawareness

③ Informalization Because most of waste handling is done in informal sector

④ Public role
- Unaware about harmful effects of e-waste
- Irresponsible disposal of waste

Measures taken by various stakeholders

Ⓐ Public
- Safe and careful disposal of e-waste
- Proper segregation between e-waste and other waste

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(b) Industry

→ Waste Management Industry

- Recycling, Reusing, etc whenever possible
- Safe processing → Eg. Suits & protection gear for workers.

→ Manufacturers → Use of safe & recyclable materials to produce appliances

(c) Government → Proper policy framework

- Implementation EPR regulations, polluter pays principle
- Give appropriate Investment, incentives, subsidy and environment to electronics & e-waste industry

The proper handling of e-waste is part of larger aim of Circular Economy, which can lead to Sustainable Development

8. What are the major reasons behind the occurrence of industrial disasters in India? Suggest measures to prevent such disasters.
भारत में औद्योगिक आपदाओं के घटित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं? ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Industrial Disasters refer to large scale accidents which happen due to negligence of industry, government or both. Eg. Bhopal Gas Tragedy

Major reasons

(1) Weak regulation

↳ Lack of safe & sturdy infrastructure → Due to excessive focus on profit margin

↳ Weak implementation of laws

Due to corruption, inefficiency, indifference by government officials

Eg. Flouting of pollution norms on Rivers, Ganga

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(2) Lack of proper monitoring mechanism

↳ On part of State to control safety regulations in industries
↳ Lax systems of punishments & penalties.

(3) Informalisation of industries

↳ Keeps them outside the ambit of regulations & use of informal, underpaid workers

(4) Location of industries

↳ Nearer to green zones, urban population. Eg. Union Carbide factory was at Centre of Bhopal.

(5) Weakening of regulation to promote ease of doing business.

As India industrialises, urgent measures are needed to mitigate industrial disasters.

① Streamlining of legislations
↳ To reduce multiplicity of laws, agencies, departments for efficiency and. ~~proper~~ proper funding

② Measure risk → Via use of inspections, field visits, surveys → so that Risk Management can be done.

③ Disaster Risk Reduction.
↳ So that loss of life and property is minimum. Eg. Safety regulations, mock drills etc.
The umbrella body here is NDMA. Thus, NDMA should be given more teeth to deal with disasters.

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9. Identify the different sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agricultural activities. Also suggest measures to reduce these emissions.
कृषि गतिविधियों से ग्रीनहाउस गैस (GHG) उत्सर्जन के विभिन्न स्रोतों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इन उत्सर्जनों को कम करने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Agriculture is one of the biggest sources of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions. This include Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide among others.

Different sources

① Sowing of crop
↳ Rice and wheat cropping increases methane production

② Growing of crop
↳ Use of fertilizers → Increase in oxides of nitrogen.
↳ Use of electronic appliances like pumps and motors which use electri-

utility and diesel to run.

(3) Crop Harvesting → Use of mechanized agriculture increase emissions.

(4) Post crop harvesting → Burning of crop residue (Eg. Stubble burning) gives rise to GHG emissions.

→ Producing of organic manure leads to release of methane

Measures to reduce

(1) Crop Sowing Measures

→ 1. Zero Tillage farming → To reduce soil tilling

→ Efficient use of fertilizers Eg. Nano Urea.

→ Prevent over irrigation → To reduce usage of water

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(5) Policy Measures

- Reduce heavy subsidies on fertilizer, electricity, water etc.
- Go for Crop Diversification

Reduce dependence on rice.
Eg Pulses can fix nitrogen naturally.

Sustainable Agriculture, thus, is beneficial for farmers, people, State and Environment.
Thus, urgent steps are needed to implement the required policies.

10. Highlighting the reasons behind the occurrence of landslides, discuss various methods to mitigate their impact.
भूस्खलन की घटनाओं के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके प्रभाव को कम करने हेतु विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Landslides refer to a mass movement where a huge chunk of earth, mud, gravel, stones slide over suddenly due to gravity.

Reasons

(A) Natural causes
- Excessive rains and flooding.
- Cloudbursts. Eg. Kedar Nath Floods
- Slope → Eg. Himalayas

(b) Anthropogenic causes
- Deforestation → Leads to loss of ~~of~~ vegetation to hold the soil tightly.
- Excessive livestock → leads to loss of vegetation

- Overpopulation → Increasing pressure on land by Urbanisation
- Big ticket Infrastructure Projects lead to loss of integrity in road structure → Exacerbate landslide
- Climate change → Leads to erratic rainfall and cloudburst behaviour

Various methods to mitigate

1. Early Warning System to warn about impending disaster.
2. Development of risk map
   - By use of ISRO's geospatial satellite Bhuvan
   - Prepare DRR methods as per the vulnerability

(3) Restrict ~~to~~ heavy construction
↳ Follow sustainable development plans. Eg. Nature tours, trekking rather than heavy urbanisation

(4) Afforestation → Increase ~~direct~~ vegetation to hold the soil tightly.

(5) Stringent regulatory norms like judicious conduct of Risk Studies, Environmental Impact Assessment, Social Impact Assessment.

Thus, landslide preparation should be according to Sendai Framework (2015-30) for mitigation of disaster.

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11. What are Bioindicators? Using examples, illustrate their importance in the assessment of quality of environment.
जैव संकेतक (बायो-इंडिकेटर्स) क्या हैं? उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, पर्यावरण की गुणवत्ता के आकलन में उनका महत्व समझाइए।

Bioindicators refer to living organisms whose life and population gives a qualitative understanding of environment

Importance

① Tell about quality of habitat

Eg. Corals tell that sea water is clean and ~~non~~ polluted

② Can ~~tell~~ tell about quality of air.

Eg. Lichens in air. enpaume.
Algal bloom in water.

③ Can tell the potential damage done.

Eg: Disappearance of phytoplankton shows change in characteristics of water

Thus, bioindicators are natural measure of quality of environment

12. What do you understand by community based disaster management (CBDM)? Highlight its significance for disaster preparedness in India.
समुदाय आधारित आपदा प्रबंधन (CBDM) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में आपदा से निपटने की तैयारी के लिए इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

CBDM refers to the involvement communities and people to mitigate disaster. It is an important part for Disaster Risk Reduction measures.

Significance

① Resource Management
Helps to mitigate disaster at local levels

② Decrease in cost of disaster preparedness

③ Real time response to disaster can be achieved → less loss of life & property.

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(4) Bottom up approach
more democratic approach.
(5) Goes beyond One Size fits all approach. → Customization of plans
(6) Build local infrastructure and capacities
(7) Constructive role played by local governments
CBDM efforts are instrumental for an effective disaster response. Thus, governments should incentivize CBDM programmes all over.

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13. Enumerate the various abiotic factors that lead to variations in the conditions of different habitats. Also, elaborate upon the ways in which organisms respond to such changes.

उन विभिन्न अजैविक कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए, जो भिन्न-भिन्न पर्यावासों की दशाओं में भिन्नता लाते हैं। साथ ही, जिन तरीकों से सजीव ऐसे परिवर्तनों के प्रति अनुक्रिया करते हैं, उनका सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Habitat refers to the living space of organisms. Abiotic factors represent the non-living things present in a habitat.

Various factors

① Temperature → Varies significantly with latitude & altitude

② Water → Can either be in physical form or in humid form.

③ Topography → The general geography of a place. Eg. Rocks, stones, land.

④ Light → The ultimate source of energy

(4) Human Constitution → Shows how habitats are affected in present times.

Response of organisms

(1) Evolution → Survival of the fittest over many generations
Eg. Long Neck of Giraffe.

(2) Migration → Happens if life conditions become very difficult.
Eg. Birds migrating to India during winters

(3) Adaptation → Develop certain habits, characteristics that help in survival. Eg. Thick fat deposits in polar bear

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Thus, an interaction between biotic and abiotic factors produce a vibrant ecosystem.

14. Explain the Disaster Management Cycle by stressing upon the significance of each of its critical stages with examples.
आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र के प्रत्येक महत्वपूर्ण चरण के महत्व पर बल देते हुए इसकी सोदाहरण व्याख्या कीजिए।

Disaster management cycle refers to a complete process of how a disaster plays out and the response towards it.

It is of 3 phases:

(1) Pre-disaster phase

- Prevention, mitigation and preparedness happens
- Disaster risk reduction strategies are employed:

(1) Awareness about disaster
(2) Preparation of plans
(3) Provision of food, water, shelter etc
(4) Simulation, mock drills
(5) Infrastructure development

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② Disaster Occurence phase

- Aim is to minimize pain and loss of life and property
- Involves evacuation, search and rescue, relief work, essential supplies. Eg. Cyclone Phailin rescue operation.

③ Post disaster phase

- Aftermath of disaster.
- Aim is to recover, rescue, rehabilitation, Resettlement and re-development
- It aims to start normal life as soon as possible and adopt the lessons during disaster in future plans. Eg. Earthquake resistant buildings etc.

The analysis of disaster in cycles provides a holistic understanding and adaptation to disaster.

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15. Harmful algal bloom (HAB) not only has adverse economic and environmental effects but is also detrimental to human health. Discuss.
हानिकारक शैवाल प्रस्फुटन (HAB) का न केवल प्रतिकूल आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव पड़ता है, अपितु यह मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए भी हानिकारक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

HAB refers to the exponential rise of algae in a water body. It can happen due to natural as well as anthropogenic causes.

Environmental effects

① Reduce oxygen levels in water.
- Results into hypoxia in water
- Kills all marine life below ~~ocean~~. water
- Covers the surface to cutoff outside oxygen.

② Leads to changes in pH, salinity, etc

Impact on human health

① Direct consumption can lead to harmful health effects

Eg. Food poisoning, diarrhoea, seizures etc.

② Bioaccumulation and Bio-magnification → of harmful substances in human body.

③ Can become a breeding ground for mosquitoes and other ~~pests~~ pests.

Thus, HABs should be treated as soon as possible via various treatments to reduce harmful impacts.

16. Explaining the reasons behind recurring droughts in India, highlight the challenges faced in drought management.
भारत में बार-बार पड़ने वाले सूखे के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, सूखा प्रबंधन में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Drought refers to pronounced deprivation of water, rain for a prolonged period of time.

In India, the phenomenon has become recurrent because:

① Seasonable rainfall
- Happens in the monsoon period via South West Monsoon winds.
- Inter regional disparity of rainfall → Unequal distribution of water

② Misuse of water
- Overexploitation and overuse of water
- overirrigation in Agriculture

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- Depletion of water table
- Poor Watershed management

(3) Climate change → leads to erratic rainfall, land desertification and global warming.

Challenges faced in drought management

(1) Lack of funds → To develop holistic planning

(2) Lack of capacity and infra-structure → To implement ambitious watershed management plans.

(3) Lack of involvement of community → Top down model

reduces efficiency of drought management

(4) Reactive approach of relief
Not proactive approach of mitigation

(5) Water is a state subject → Centre State clashes over schemes

(6) Lack of hydrological data to prepare and implement policies.

Water crisis is slowly becoming a pan India threat. Thus a pan India multistakeholder approach is needed to adapt to it

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17. Enumerating the major causes of land degradation, highlight the remedial measures, which can be taken in this context.

भूमि निम्नीकरण के प्रमुख कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में किए जा सकने वाले, उपचारात्मक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Land degradation refers to a decrease in its physical and chemical qualities.

Types of land degradation →
Acidification, desertification, salinization, soil erosion etc.

Causes

(A) Natural Causes

- Heavy rainfall.
- High temperatures
- Natural disaster. Eg. Floods
- Decrease in vegetation

Eg. Drought.

(5) Anthropogenic causes

- Poor Agricultural Practice
  Over irrigation, excess use of fertilizers, tilling of soil etc.
- Deforestation → Loss of vegetation leads to soil erosion.
- Overgrazing → Soil erosion
- Urbanization → Increase pressure on land, soil pollution
- Big ticket infrastructure development
  Eg. Dams, Roads etc. lead to soil erosion, inundation, deforestation etc.

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Remedial Measures

① Sustainable Agriculture and livestock management → Eg. Zero Tilling Method, Organic fertilizer etc.

② Sustainable Urbanisation
Compensatory Afforestation, development of Green spaces, urban forestry etc.

③ Watershed Management → Sustainable use of land and water.

④ Treatment of land → Eg. Addition of alkalis in soil to counter acidification.

Prevention of land degradation is part of larger aim of sustainable development, without which humanity is in danger.

18. What do you understand by Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)? How does it differ from Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)?
रणनीतिक पर्यावरणीय आकलन (SEA) से आप क्या समझते हैं? यह पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) से कैसे भिन्न है?

SEA refers to the broader policy of integrating environmental goals to policy.

EIA refers to conducting assessment of environment with respect to a proposed project

SEA	EIA
(1) Broad concept	(1) Narrow concept
(2) Proactive Approach	(2) Reactive Approach.
(3) Helps in sustainable development	(3) Helps in environment conservation

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(4) Is not enforceable by law	(4) Enforceable by law Environment Protection Act, 1986

Keeping in line with Panchamrit Goals at COP26, India should accomodate SEA Planning in Policy for larger cause of Sustainable Development.

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19. Despite its comprehensive coverage, the National Disaster Management Plan has several drawbacks, which act as impediments in achieving its objectives. Discuss.

अपने व्यापक कवरेज के बावजूद, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना में अनेक कमियाँ हैं, जो इसके उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में बाधाओं के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

NDMP was released in 2016 by keeping line with Sendai Framework (2015-30).

Provisions

① Covers both natural and man made disasters

② Covers all phases of disaster management cycle - Pre-disaster, Ongoing ~~during~~ of disaster, Post disaster.

③ Adequate focus on mitigation as well as adaptation.

(4) Focus on training, investment and capacity building.

(5) Focus on Public Awareness and Public Education

(6) Provision of Timelines - 5, 10, 15 years for disaster planning.

(7) Adoption of international best practices like Sendai Framework.

Drawbacks

(1) Implementation on ground is very low

(2) Lack of funds to adopt the various plans.

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(3) Focuses on one steps fits for all. Does not take into account the inter regional and intra-regional disparities.

However, NDMP is a positive step. But it needs more concrete steps to develop a holistic model of Disaster Management and Planning.

20. Enumerating the reasons behind depleting groundwater levels in India, highlight the steps taken by the government to address this issue.
भारत में भौम जल के गिरते स्तर के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इस मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

As per NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index, a large area of India is under ~~Water~~ Water Stress

The major cause is because of depletion of groundwater..

Reasons

① Overexploitation of water

- Overuse of water by domestic population
- Over irrigation by farmers
- No concrete steps to recharge the aquifers.

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② Population burden → Demand of ~~[illegible]~~ more resources which includes water also

③ Faulty policies → MSP on rice and wheat, subsidized electricity, free water etc.

④ Lack of public awareness → About harmful effects of groundwater depletion. Eg: Almost Zero day at Chennai

⑤ Climate change → Leads to erratic monsoon and frequent droughts.

Steps taken by government

① Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) → Established under EPA, 1986

② Establishment of Ministry of Jal Shakti

↳ Umbrella ministry for water conservation and management

③ Watershed Management

Including rainwater harvesting to reduce dependence on groundwater.

④ Updation of Agricultural Practices → Eg. PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana.

Ground Water takes thousands of years to be accumulated and is a big source of freshwater. Depletion of groundwater is a threat to Water Security.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1828)

Name of Candidate	Amritanshu Nayak.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1062113
Center	Online	Date	23/8/22.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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1. Discuss the significance of the International Solar Alliance and highlight the initiatives taken by it in recent times. (150 words) 10
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और हाल के दिनों में इसके द्वारा आरंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

International Solar Alliance (ISA) was formed on the backdrop of 2015 Paris Summit by India & France

Significance

(1) Increase adoption of solar energy → As a way to increase share of renewable energy

(2) Green energy → To reduce effects of climate change

(3) Reduce dependence on fossil fuels
- → Reduce import bill
- → Reduce dependence on oil producing countries

(4) Sharing of data, expertise,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

technology & personnel → among various members for holistic development

(5) Significant for India
- Given leadership role
- Fulfill Panchamrit Pledge of COP26

Initiatives Taken

(1) Establishing of secretariat at Gurugram

(2) One Sun One World One Grid
In partnership with U.K.'s Green Grids Initiative

(3) Global energy alliance for people and planet (GEAPP) → To increase investment in Green Energy.
Recently, ISA was given observer status at UNGA, showing its growing heft.

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2. Identify the factors behind the problem of low agricultural productivity in India. What initiatives have been taken by the government to address this problem? (150 words) 10

भारत में निम्न कृषि उत्पादकता की समस्या के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-सी पहलें शुरू की गई हैं?

India has the largest area of farmlands in the world. However, the productivity is not at par with the rest of the world (2750 kg/hectare, world average is 3289 kg/hectare).

Factors

(1) Fragmentation of land holdings: cannot lead to economic of scale in Agriculture

(2) Use of traditional Methods
↳ manual labour, lack of developed irrigation, lack of mechanisation etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Structural Problems
- Disguised Unemployment
- Low worker productivity
- Flawed procurement policy → More focus on rice & wheat.
- Lack of formal credit

(4) International competition → Due to WTO's liberalisation

(5) Environmental factor → Soil degradation, drought, erratic monsoon

Steps taken by government
- PM Fasal Bima Yojana (Insurance)
- Kisan Credit Card (Formal credit)
- PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana (Irrigation)
- Soil Health Card (SHC) (For soil quality)
- National mission for sustainable agriculture

Agriculture forms the backbone of Indian State. Urgent steps are needed to rejuvenate Agriculture.

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3. Despite pulses providing dual benefits of nutritional security and sustaining agricultural production systems, India has not been able to achieve self-sufficiency in their production. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, दलहन पोषण सुरक्षा और कृषि उत्पादन प्रणालियों को स्थायी बनाए रखने का दोहरा लाभ प्रदान करते हैं, तथापि भारत इनके उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने में सक्षम नहीं हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India is the largest producer as well as largest importer of Pulses. However, India has not been able to achieve self-sufficiency because:

① Flawed Procurement Policy
MSP regime is biased towards rice & wheat

② Traditional Method of Agriculture
- Lack of HYV seeds, fertilizer, mechanization
- Lack of formal credit system

③ Undeveloped food processing industry → To process pulses for daily consumption..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Dietary Specification

- Pulses are a substantial part of meals
- Used in mid-day meals for children

Importance of Pulses

① Nutritional Security → Provision of protein to human body
- Counters hidden hunger

② Sustainable Agriculture

- Nitrogen fixation of soil
- Less water intensive crop.

Thus, Pulses are an important component of Agriculture. Targetted interventions are needed to obtain self sufficiency. Eg. Subsidy, HYV seeds etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by methanol economy? Critically discuss its role in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity. **(150 words) 10**
मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आर्थिक समृद्धि प्राप्त करने में इसकी भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

methanol economy refers to the use of blending of fuel with methanol and dimethyl ether in regular usage. Eg. Transportation, energy production.

Advantages → low cost, less pollution, No harmful emission.

It can play an important role in energy security & economic prosperity:

(1) Reduce import dependence
→ of fossil fuels from OPEC &
→ lower import bill. i.e. Current Account Deficit (CAD)

Don't write anything in this margin (this area is reserved for examiner)

② Self sufficiency

- So India can mass produce methanol via indigenous chemical industries
- Chance of export to other countries

③ Cost factor → Less than normal fuel (oil)

- Multiple usage apart from fuel.

④ Sustainable Development

- Create a green economy
- Reduce pollution.

Thus, Methanol economy is the future. India already has a target of 10% reduction in fuel imports via methanol substitution by 2030.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Despite many initiatives towards road safety, India accounts for 11% of the global death in road accidents with about 1% of the world's vehicles. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सड़क सुरक्षा की दिशा में की गई अनेक पहलों के बावजूद, विश्व स्तर पर सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में होने वाली मृत्यु के मामले में भारत 11% के लिए जिम्मेदार है, जबकि यहाँ विश्व के लगभग 1% वाहन हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

India accounts for highest amount of deaths by road accidents. This causes huge loss of life and property but also has a societal cost on families.

Steps taken so far

① Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019
↳ Increase of fines & punishment for offenders

② Construction of speed bumps, reflective mirrors, etc on roads.

③ Use of CCTVs to monitor speed

④ Good Samaritan Rules (Supreme Court Judgement): No harassment to people who help.

However, road accidents still persist due to:

(A) Pre Accident reasons

- Corruption in issuing licenses and charging of fines
- Repeat offenders are not punished.
- Poor quality roads
- Issues with vehicular safety

(B) Post Accident reasons

- Lack of emergency health facilities
- Lack of Good Samaritans
  Eg. People recording accidents.

Thus, a holistic approach needs to be taken. Proper infrastructure with strict implementation of laws and behavioral change can lead to transformative change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Increasing the share of rail freight in the overall modal mix could present a golden opportunity for India to shift to an efficient freight paradigm. Discuss. (150 words) 10

समग्र मोडल मिक्स में माल ढुलाई में रेलवे की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने से भारत को एक कुशल माल ढुलाई प्रतिमान में स्थानांतरित होने का एक सुनहरा अवसर प्राप्त हो सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Share of railways in freight is at very low levels.

Reasons → Low track density, same lines for passenger and freight, delays, red tape, corruption

Advantages of efficient freight

① Surplus revenue source → can be used to develop more infrastructure

② Use of economies of scale
- Reduce freight costs
- Ease of doing business

③ Environmental factors → Decrease of pollution significantly.

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(4) Efficiency → For heavier & time bound cargo

Way Forward

(1) Investment & Infrastructure
- To increase connectivity to freight areas, ports etc
- Faster & ability to carry larger loads → Increase R&D expenditure.

(2) Administration steps
- Separate civilian & freight lines
  Reduce delays, avoid accidents
- Multimodal transport integration
  Holistic development of transport sector
- Monitoring → Eg. LEADS Survey by Ministry of Commerce.

At present logistic cost are around 15% of GDP. Efficient freight can reduce this gap

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021, seeks to grant greater autonomy and flexibility to the major ports and professionalise their governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रमुख बंदरगाह प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2021, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों को अधिक स्वायत्तता और लचीलापन प्रदान करने तथा उनके शासन को पेशेवर बनाने का प्रयास करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ports are the centre of economic activity of coastal economies.

Major Port Authorities Act, 2021 can lead to:

(A) Greater Autonomy

- Formation of Board of Ports Authority → Replace Port Trusts
- Autonomy for planning and development → Integrated Port development.
- Rationalise Tariffs charge

(B) Greater Flexibility

↳ of finance, developmental plans, multi modal transport etc.

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(c) Professional Governance

- Reduce government interference
- Independent body for management

Thus, it is a crucial step to boost overall transport sector.

It will play a huge role to develop $5 trillion economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Analyse the need for shifting from presumptive land titling to conclusive land titling system in India. Also, highlight the hurdles in its implementation. (150 words) 10

भारत में अनुमानित भूमि स्वामित्व से निर्णायक भूमि स्वामित्व प्रणाली में स्थानांतरण की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

One of the most important area of concern in India is the lack of conclusive titling ~~pro~~ of land.

Need of Conclusive Land Titling

① Improve ease of doing business
- Land acquisition becomes a nightmare for companies
- Reduces incentive to invest.

② Lack of clear titling
- Price discovery becomes opaque
- Ownership becomes ambiguous
- Use of land to hide black money
- Difficult to access formal credit

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Increase in litigation
→ Increase costs & delays in project
→ Increase burden of court & government

Hurdles

① Poor maintenance of records
Use of stamp paper, forgery of records etc.

② Bureaucratic hurdles
→ Lack of technical expertise
→ Red-tapism & corruption

③ Cash economy → No paper transaction to show sell/purchase of land → Evidence of ownership becomes difficult

Thus, the government has launched Digitalisation of land records, SWAMITVA Scheme etc. to pave way for land reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. In light of various issues being faced, discuss the need for a revamped and need-based PDS in India. (150 words) 10

सामना की जा रही विभिन्न समस्याओं के आलोक में, भारत में एक पुनर्निर्मित और आवश्यकता-आधारित पी.डी.एस. की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Government PDS system is one of the most effective affirmative action policy

Issues

① Inefficiency in PDS system
- No link between market forces
- ~~Ina~~ Leakages, corruption etc.

② Rising cost of food subsidy
- ~~Ex~~ Increases burden on government

③ Issue of Issue Price
- Political tool to appease farmers
- Detrimental to ~~econ~~ balanced cropping patterns

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Storage problems → FCI godowns are incapable of handling such large quantities of grain

(5) Hidden hunger issues → lack of balanced diet

Measures

(1) Rationalize pricing system
↳ make it more responsive to market conditions.

(2) Diversifying procurement
To include pulses, vegetables, coarse seeds etc. Eg. Operation Green.

(3) Use of technology → To reduce ~~leaky~~ leakages, wastage & corruption
Eg. e-POS system, geotagging etc.
Thus, a need based system PDS can help government to intervene effectively

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Planning for the potential long-term impacts of climate change on agriculture needs to be prioritised to mitigate threats it poses to India's food security. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा के समक्ष जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों को कम करने के लिए, कृषि पर इसके संभावित दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों की योजना बनाने को प्राथमिकता दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

As per IPCC 6th Report, agriculture is going to be one of the most affected sectors of India due to climate change.

Potential long term impacts

① Increase in population → Increased burden on land. Eg. Malthusian Prediction.

② Erratic rainfall → Affects the agriculture cycle & water table Eg: Erratic monsoons etc

③ Degradation of land → soil erosion, aridification, desertification etc Eg. ISRO's Desertification Atlas

(4) Increase in disasters → like droughts, cyclones, pest attacks, floods etc.

Mitigation Measures

(1) Sustainable Agriculture
↳ Organic farming, Zero Budget Natural farming, Hydroponics etc.

(2) Use of technology based solutions
Eg. Geospatial surveys, drip irrigation, use of drones, Nano urea

(3) Biotechnology → Increase resistance of crops and nutritional value
Eg. Bt-Cotton

(4) Climate mitigation steps → Afforestation, reduce emissions etc.

Along with mitigation, adaptation techniques should also be taken into consideration via increased investment and research.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Private sector participation in the operations of Indian Railways can provide a solution to the multiple issues that it faces. Discuss. Also, highlight the features of the Bharat Gaurav Scheme in this context.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय रेलवे के संचालन में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी इसके समक्ष विद्यमान अनेक समस्याओं का समाधान प्रदान कर सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत गौरव योजना की विशेषताओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Indian Railways is part of strategic sector, which does not allow for Privatization.

Need of Private Operation

① Financial losses → Due to inefficiency, underinvestment, corruption etc.

② Losing market share → To roadways → leads to further loss

③ Passenger losses → As ticketing procedures are prone to cheating, forgery etc. and competition by low budget airlines.

(4) Conditions on train → Still very poor → Creates an unsustainable environment. eg: Poor washrooms, improper food etc.

(5) Overburdening of government
To take efficient steps to reduce stress.

Entry of private sector, thus, will:

(1) Bring in technical & managerial expertise

(2) Increased focus on efficiency, better service delivery and better travel experience

(3) Boost investment → In infrastructure, service improvement, safety etc.

(4) Reduce losses → Technology based solution.

Don't write anything this margin

(5) Reduce burden on government and ensure healthy competition

In this context, Bharat Gaurav scheme will lead to overall development of railways

Features → (1) Development of theme based circuits.

→ (2) Operator freedom → To run theme based circuits, route, halts etc.

→ (3) Use of advertisement To boost railway revenues

→ (4) Boost tourism & railway sectors → Post Covid recovery.

Thus, Bharat Gaurav Scheme is part of larger step to initiate structural reforms in Railways.

Don't w anything margi (इस भाग कुछ ना लि

12. Discuss how the India Digital Ecosystem of Agriculture (IDEA) will help the government in increasing farmers' income and improving efficiency of the agriculture sector as a whole. Also, state the associated concerns.
(250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि इंडिया डिजिटल इकोसिस्टम ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर (IDEA) किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और समग्र रूप से कृषि क्षेत्र की दक्षता में सुधार करने में सरकार की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा। साथ ही, इससे संबंधित चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

IDEA is an initiative by government to introduce technology based solutions in Agriculture.

It will lay the foundation of Agristack.

It will help government to:

(A) Raise farmer's income

(i) Increase investment in agriculture

(ii) Increase productivity & decrease costs

(iii) Enable farmers to compete better at national & international markets

(iv) Introduce digital solutions and data based policies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(13) Improving efficiency of Agriculture

(1) Improved Service Delivery via use of digitisation

(2) Provision of adequate data for future research purposes

(3) Remove leakages, red tapes in agricultural process

Issues

(1) Digital divide → Because of lack of access & capacity to use services.

(2) Cost factor → India has the highest agricultural land - so policy cost will be massive

(3) Expertise issue → Of Agriculture officials to implement solutions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Data Privacy → Exploitation by private players especially in absence of data privacy law

(5) Commercialization of Agriculture has lead to problems in food security.

Thus, the government should take adequate steps like data privacy, independent regulation and other before rolling out IDEA based Agristack.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Owing to rapid depletion of water resources, there is an urgent need to increase water use efficiency. In this context, discuss the status of irrigation in India and challenges faced. Also, suggest suitable measures to address the challenges. (250 words) 15

जल संसाधनों के तीव्र ह्रास को देखते हुए, जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सिंचाई की स्थिति और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As per NITI Aayog's Composite Water Index, most of India faces water stress inspite of being a monsoon & river intensive country

Acute water stress is faced in irrigation in following ways

① Heavy dependence on monsoon and groundwater → can be detrimental to crop security. Eg. Punjab, Haryana.

② Incompletion of projects.

Due to inefficiency, bureaucratic procedure etc is leading to water stress.

(3) Water inefficiency → Use of water in traditional ways
Eg. - flood of fields

(4) Cost factor → Due to 85% of farmers being marginal farmer, who cannot afford projects.

(5) Overall investment in Agriculture has decreased as a percent of GDP
↳ leading to lesser investment on irrigation.

Measures required

(1) Watershed Management
- Diversion of rainwater etc to sustainable agriculture

(2) Change crop pattern → Increase share of pulses, coarse seeds, reduce rice, sugarcane etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Micro Irrigation Projects

Eg. Drip Irrigation reduces water use by 90%

④ Rationalise subsidies → On electricity, purchase of motor, food procurement etc → Incentivize sustainable irrigation.

⑤ International cooperation → With countries like Israel who have advanced agriculture

The Government so far has taken a few correct steps - PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY), Micro Irrigation Fund. However, more steps are required to produce qualitative change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Dairying is a viable livelihood option for a large section of the population. In this context, discuss the significance, challenges faced and associated government initiatives for the dairy sector in India. (250 words) 15

डेयरी व्यवसाय, आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के लिए आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके महत्व, विद्यमान चुनौतियों और भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गयी पहलों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is the world's largest producer of milk. Dairying is an important practice under Livestock Agriculture.

[Significance]

① Increase of Income → Supplementary source of Income is created for farmers → Can double farmers Income

② Development of food processing industries → Helps in rural development & economic growth

Eg. Amul in Gujarat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Socio-economic development
→ Impetus to cooperative movement, women empowerment, nutritional diversification etc

(4) Demand of milk → Bound to increase owing to large amount of population, particularly the youth

(5) Tackle unemployment → Especially Disguised unemployment

Challenges

(1) Lack of infrastructure
To conduct dairy farming on a large scale

(2) Rural Urban gap → Avenues of sales reduce due to poor connectivity, storage facility etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Middlemen → Diverter of profit away from farmers

(4) Productivity issues → As the breeds of cattle are inferior in milk production.

(5) Animal health issues → Lack of veterinary services

(6) Environmental burden → Livestock are one of the biggest source of green house gases.

On dairying front, government has taken following steps:

(1) NDDB → National dairy development board

(2) Rashtriya Gokul Mission → To develop indigenous breed.

(3) Animal breeding & Artificial insemination

(4) Supporting cooperatives & FPOs.

The development of sustainable dairying can produce multiplier effects in agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Food subsidy bill is becoming an "unmanageably large" expenditure for the government. In this context, analyse the need for revisiting the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013. **(250 words) 15**

खाद्य सब्सिडी बिल सरकार के लिए एक "बहुत बड़ा और बोझिल" खर्च बनता जा रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (NFSA), 2013 पर पुनः विचार करने की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Food subsidy bill of government is the largest subsidy given to Agriculture sector.

NFSA, 2013 provides the basis of ~~value~~ food subsidy.

Need of revisiting NFSA, 2013

① Huge burden on government balance sheet → Reduce funds for welfare and infrastructure

② Inefficient pricing

- MSP regime is bad for farmer appreciement
- Not linked to market forces
- Affect cropping pattern.

① Storage Issues
↳ most of grain just rots in FCI godowns

② Double subsidy → Certain state governments also give own subsidy to farmers

Proposed changes

① Reduction of NFSA coverage
↳ 75% of ~~ru~~ rural population and 50% of urban population to 60% of rural and 40% of urban population

② Rationalising MSP regime
To reduce monetary stress

③ Use of technology based solution to reduce inefficiency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2 leakages. Eg. DBT, Jan Dhan Account, Geotagging, e-POS system

(4) Develop storage & processing facilities to prevent food wastage

Thus, a multi-dimensional approach is needed to revamp food subsidy regime in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Food processing industry provides a vital link between the two pillars of the economy, i.e. agriculture and industry. In view of this, examine the constraints faced by the agri-food supply chain system in India. Suggest suitable solutions as well. (250 words) 15

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग अर्थव्यवस्था के दो स्तंभों अर्थात् कृषि और उद्योग के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है। इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, भारत में कृषि-खाद्य आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, उपयुक्त उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Food Processing Industry (FPI) refers to the industry which uses agricultural & livestock outputs as inputs. Eg. Dairy Industry, food processing plants etc.

Most important significance of FPIs are to provide vital link two pillars of economy i.e. agriculture & industry by:

1. Provision of raw material
2. Value addition process → Increase revenue
3. Increase Income of farmers as well as of industries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Constraints

(1) Lack of forward & backward linkages between Agriculture & markets
- Inefficient supply chain
- Rise of costs

(2) Poor logistics → lead to cost escalation, delays, damages and others

(3) Lack of infrastructure → like modern plants, equipment et.

(4) Storage facilities
- Normal storages are inadequate
- Cold storages are present in marginal quantities

(5) Problem of certification → Reduces export opportunities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Solutions

(1) Increase investment → In FPIs across country Eg. Shilling

(2) Improve connectivity → Reduce local costs

(3) Increase R&D expenditure → To develop newer products.

(4) Modernization of supply chains → To increase market responsiveness

(5) Export Promotion facilities

The development of FPIs can provide a holistic growth in primary & secondary sectors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Availability of adequate storage infrastructure has a direct bearing on agricultural yield and farmer's income. Comment. In this context, discuss the measures that can be undertaken to enhance India's agriculture storage capacity. (250 words) 15

पर्याप्त भंडारण अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता का कृषि उपज और किसान की आय पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की कृषि भंडारण क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Storage facilities form a broader part of Agricultural logistics.

Availability of adequate storage infrastructure has a direct bearing on Agricultural yield & farmer's income in following ways:

① Increase in Agricultural Investment.

② Development of adequate forward & backward linkages between Agriculture & Food Processing Industries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Product Quality → Remains constant → Price of goods become stable

(4) Reduce wastage (eg. FCI godowns) Cold storage significantly increase shelf life of products

(5) Better price negotiations
↳ Farmers are always in haste because of fear of spoilage especially of ~~fruit & vegetables~~ perishables

(6) Enhance horticulture and organic farming → As proper preservation can be conducted.

Way Forward

(1) Increase of government expenditure → To ~~deve~~ develop adequate cold & normal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

storage facilities

(2) Rationalising the role of FCI
For better management of government warehouses.

(3) Involvement of private sector
↳ To build state of the art storage facility → Help in contract farming

(4) Centre State cooperation → To reduce clashes, rationalise funding etc.

Thus, provision of adequate storage facilities can create spillover effects in socio-economic indicators like health, nutrition and others

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. A farmer-centric approach is required to realise the true potential of the animal husbandry sector in India and address the issues it faces. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में पशुपालन क्षेत्र की वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने और इसके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए एक किसान-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Animal Husbandry sector of India is an important part of allied activities. It involves rearing of livestock and cattle.

Significance

① India has the highest number of livestock animals.

② Source of diversified nutrition counter hidden hunger. Eg. Milk for protein

③ Creation of supplementary income for farmers → Doubling of farmer income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Socio economic development of rural India in terms of gender Justice, Women empowerment, nutrition, health etc.

(5) Domestic demand → As India has a large youth and health conscious population

(6) Export Opportunity → Processed milk, cheese, ice creams etc.

Issues faced

(1) Low productivity of Indian breeds

(2) No governmental support in monetary terms (like MSP)

(3) Infrastructure inadequacy To develop animal husbandry facilities at a large scale

(4) Cost issues → Of running a secondary business.

(5) Problems on Animal Health
Due to tropical climate & lack of veterinary facilities
(6) Market Volatility → With respect to animal products, sanitary & phytosanitary barriers

A farmer centric approach can help this industry:
(1) Cooperative Model → For economies of scale, better bargaining power
(2) Provision of formal financial services → like low interest loan, insurance, banking facilities et.
(3) Infrastructure development → Storage, logistics, processing plants etc.
(4) Targetted investments → In PPP model
Eg. Contract Farming.
Animal Husbandry can prove to be a game changer for rural India with a farmer centric approach.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite being one of the largest agricultural producers in the world, India's agricultural exports have been a laggard. In this context, discuss the issues that need to be addressed for India to emerge as a top global exporter.
(250 words) 15

विश्व के सबसे बड़े कृषि उत्पादकों में से एक होने के बावजूद, भारत का कृषि निर्यात पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, उन मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनका, भारत को एक शीर्ष वैश्विक निर्यातक के रूप में उभरने के लिए, समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है।

Agriculture in India contributes 17% of GDP and employes 42% of workforce.

However, despite being an agricultural country, India is not a top exporter.

Reasons

① Huge domestic demand
- India has 2nd largest population
- Huge PDS system, Mid day meals etc

② Lack of investment
- Infrastructure → Poor agricultural modernisation
- Logistics → Increase product cost, reduce competitiveness
- Export Promotion facilities like marketing, sales etc

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Poor Productivity
↳ Prevents economies of scale which is necessary for exports

④ Poor Supply Chain Management
- Due to poor connectivity
- Absence of forward & backward linkages

⑤ International environment
↳ Stiff competition from China, Bangladesh, Vietnam
↳ ~~Trade~~ Tariff & Non tariff barriers
↳ Pressure by WTO

Thus, following issues can be addressed by taking following measures:

① Increase Agricultural Modernization → To boost production &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

productivity.

② Quality of Produce - Development of appropriate certification authority. Eg. PGS system

③ New Product Development via increased research & development ~~sept~~ ~~in~~

④ Improve Supply Chain Management. Develop roads, railways, ports, storage facility etc

⑤ Post Production Activities like Marketing of produce etc.

The Government has taken certain steps like PGS System, NPOP certification, Horticulture, PLI in food processing industries. However, increased steps are need to produce qualitative & quantitative changes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The imperative to increase farmer's income must shift to creating value chains and must not be reliant on the MSP regime and subsidy bias prevalent in the current Indian agricultural system. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की अनिवार्यता को मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के सृजन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए और इसे वर्तमान भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली में प्रचलित एम.एस.पी. व्यवस्था एवं पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त सब्सिडी पर कतई निर्भर नहीं होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Doubling of farmer's income has been a crucial post Covid target of Government of India.

At present, a major chunk of farmer income comes from MSP ~~but~~ and subsidies. But, there is a need to change the system:

① Increasing subsidy bill
- Detrimental to government finances especially after Covid
- Diverts resources from capital investment in Agriculture

② Pressure of World Organisation like WTO → On amount of greening

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

subsidy greater than 10% of produce
(Accumulation of trade distortion)

③ Cropping Pattern distortion
- Due to excessive reliance on rice & wheat & sugarcane
- Affects nutritional status
- Affects water table

④ Food Wastage due to over production of key items.

⑤ No link between market forces and MSP & subsidy regime

Thus, there is a need to create value chains to boost income.

Advantages
- → Multiplier effect on agriculture & food processing industries
- → Creation of efficient supply chains
- → Finished Products → more value and revenue
- → Increased export potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

① Supply Chain Management → Improve efficiency & reduce time delays.

② Infrastructural development
↳ By targetted investments, PPP model, contract farming etc.

③ Creation & Maintenance of quality standards → To better facilitate exports

④ Modernization of Agriculture
Eg. Biotechnology, HYV seeds, advanced technologies like AI, ML, Data analytics etc.

⑤ Creation of entrepreneurial mindset
↳ Change mindset of Agriculture as subsistence activity.

Agriculture is the backbone of economy. Increasing of farmer income (doubling) will create a vertuous cycle of development

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2090)

Name of Candidate	Amritanshu Nayak		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1062113
Center	Online	Date	22/8/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम मे लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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1. पृथक्करणीयता का सिद्धांत क्या है? प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What is the Doctrine of Severability? Discuss with the help of relevant judicial decisions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Doctrine of Severability refers to the Principle that a principle will be declared unconstitutional to the extent it violates the Fundamental Rights without making the whole provision as null and void.

Important features

① Use of Article 13(2) which allows any law which contravenes Part III to be made void

② If the given provision is linked to rest of the provision of the law, then the whole law would be void

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Relevant cases

① A K Gopalan case → Allowed Preventive Detention but with some deletions.

② Minerva Mills case → Where it struck down some provisions of 42nd Amendment including 368(4)

③ Keshavananda Bharti case → ~~Article~~ some provisions 368(4) ~~were~~ struck down from the Amendment.

④ Waman Rao case → Deleted the provisions which brought 9th schedule under Judicial review

Thus, the doctrine of severability is one of the most used legal principle and is important for protecting democratic framework

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2. भारत में संवैधानिक शासन को संरक्षित करने के लिए राज्यपाल के पद को रूपांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। राज्यपाल के पद से जुड़े हालिया विवादों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The office of Governor needs to be transformed to preserve constitutional governance in India. Discuss in the light of recent controversies surrounding the Governors' office. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Governor's office refers to the dejure head of State Government. The Governor is an agent of the centre, appointed by the President and serves at his pleasure.

Recent controversies

① Conflict in West Bengal with State government on post poll violence

② ~~Bef~~ Changing Governor's speech and removal of minister order without consent of CM in Tamil Nadu

③ In Kerala, Governor's threatening to remove ~~of~~ ministers if they reduce his dignity

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(5) Partisan role in Maharashtra defection issues.

Thus, all of this has been put forward for transforming Governor's office:

(1) Sarkaria Commission → Appointing non political person to the post, consultation with Chief minister.

(2) Punchhi Commission → Removal of any ~~statut~~ non constitutional duty like Vice Chancellor appointment from his office, Provision for impeachment

(3) Shamsher Singh case → Governor's not a servant of central government, should act in a dignified way

(5) Security of Tenure should be improved, Deploy a code of conduct for Governor.

Thus, in order to preserve Constitutional Governance and Federalism Governor's ~~needs to~~ office needs to be reformed for effective functioning..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. "वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की आड़ में लोक व्यवस्था में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने या हिंसा भड़काने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।" हेट स्पीच के संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

"Disturbing public order or inciting violence cannot be allowed under the garb of the freedom of speech and expression." Discuss with help of the recent Supreme Court judgment on hate speech. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Hate speech refers to incitement to hatred among a particular person, ~~or~~, group or caste, community, gender etc. It can include provocative language, expressions or social media posts and others.

In the recent case, Supreme Court did the following:

(1) Asked the States to register FIRs on hate speech in a suo moto fashion without waiting for a complaint

(2) called out various state governments for their inaction and ~~at~~ lethargy to hate speech.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Said that hate speech is a reasonable restriction to Freedom of Speech under Article 19(2)

(4) Said that such speech has a risk of causing threat to security, public order of the society.

Way Forward

- Self regulation by media
- Defining hate speech by law
- Allowing ECI to frame guidelines on hate speech
- Awareness, sensitization.

Hate speech is not just a detrimental to Freedom of Speech but affects the Right to life (Article 21) and right to a dignified life..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. भारत में लोकतंत्र के प्रभावी काम-काज के लिए विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the role of the Leader of the Opposition (LoP) for the effective functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Leader of Opposition (LoP) refers to the leader of the largest party in the house. It is a statutory post, having a cabinet level rank in governance.

In India, 10% of seats are needed to be called as LoP and it has a huge role in effective functioning of democracy:

① Benefits Parliamentary functioning

- Increase debate and deliberation of house
- Ensure accountability of the Government through Parliamentary scrutiny.
- Highlights issues of public importance in the house

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Key role in various important appointments like Director of CBI, CVC Commissioner, Lokpal etc

③ Protecting minority rights in the government → Prevent tyranny of majority.

④ Provides a de-facto shadow government which ensures continuity in governance.

⑤ Provides various suggestions to existing policies, budgets etc

Thus, presence of CoPs is very critical to democratic health, good governance and preserving freedom of speech in Parliament as well as the country.

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5. लोक सेवकों द्वारा कुशल सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने और भारत में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किन विभिन्न तरीकों से किया जा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the various ways in which emerging technologies can be utilised by civil servants in ensuring efficient public service delivery and affecting change in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

With the information revolution becoming the mainstream, various emerging technologies have emerged like AI, M2, ICT, Big data etc. Hence, the onus is now on civil servants to ensure public service delivery and affecting change through using these technologies:

① Increase the quality of public service delivery so that people can use it effectively. Eg DBT Transfers.

② Grievance Redressal for feedback and boosting responsiveness of government. Eg CPGRAMS portal for 24x7x365 days

Don't write anything this margin

(3) Democratization of access to everybody. Eg Unified Payments system for digital transaction, ONDC for digital commerce

(4) Evidence based policy making through use of big data analytics Eg catching GST frauds.

(5) Boosting Transparency and Accountability of the civil service. Eg Use of Twitter to ask for complaints like Ministry of External Affairs

(6) Countering leakages and corruption in state finances through use of technology. Eg Geotagging of e-POS machines at ration shops

(7) Better monitoring through online dashboards.

Additionally, such technology could also be used ~~to~~ for capacity building skilling and becoming a 'Karmayogi' as encouraged by the PM.

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6. आपके अनुसार, प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना भारत में कौशल विकास और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने में किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

To what extent, in your opinion, has the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana been successful in promoting skill development and employment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is one of the most important skilling initiatives in India. It is the flagship scheme of Ministry of Skill Development and entrepreneurship.

Positive Impact

1. Integral Part of Skill India mission and supports recognition to prior learning (RPL) certification
2. Nearly 7000000 people have been skilled and trained under the schemes
3. Provided for a boost to the income of the country through various initiates.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) A very good example of Public Private Partnership within the country.

Challenges faced

(1) Funds and trainers shortage affecting efficiency

(2) High level of dropouts within the scheme.

(3) Certifications are not acceptable at various institutions.

(4) Backwardness of curriculum, old teaching methods etc.

Thus, there is a need to boost the practical application programs, industry tie-ups, funding etc so that PM KVY efficiently achieves its mandate

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7. भारत की भूमि प्रबंधन प्रणाली में पर्याप्त लाभ उत्पन्न करने में भू-आधार परियोजना की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Examine the potential of the Bhu-Aadhaar project in bringing significant benefits to India's land management system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Bhu-Aadhaar refers to the Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) under Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

It aims to issue such 14 digit unique ID number to all land parcels by 2024.

Benefits

(1) Citizens → Provide efficient and accurate land records
, Use of ULPIN as collateral for formal loan

(2) Business → Reduce the cost of land acquisition and cost of business operation

(3) State → Preparation of centralized database
→ Reduce pendency and litigation of cases through conclusive titling.
Better monitoring of transparency and reducing Benami and black money properties

Issues
- High capital investment for implementation
- Lack of internet penetration in India (43%)
- Capacity building of government officers and people
- Incorrect physical land records
- Data security and privacy under risk.

However, the government has started further schemes like SVAMITVA to augment Blue-Aadhar to fulfill the aims of Digital India.

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8. भारत में बाल श्रम की उपस्थिति के विभिन्न निर्धारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। देश में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the different determinants of the occurrence of child labour in India. What measures can be taken to tackle the issue of child labour in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Child labour is refers to the work done by the child below 14 years and in hazardous occupation till 18 years. In India, it is regulated by Prevention of Child Labour Act, 1986.

Determinants of child labour

(1) Economic → Poverty at household, need of extra labour for income
→ Lack of sufficient money to send children to school

(2) Social → Inefficient family planning leading to larger families.
→ Poor access to education, health, facilities etc
→ Lack of awareness about child labour

laws.

② Business → Some specific industries like bead making, require smaller hands.

→ Business owners prefer children due to power differential and low wages for profitability

Measures to tackle child labour

Legal
① Strict implementation of law
② Harsh punishment on offenders

Education
① Provide proper schools, teachers etc.
② Reservations

Economic
① Poverty alleviation by welfare schemes
② Reduce inequality

Boosting awareness of parents, industry etc

Thus, child labour is a curse on inclusive development. Urgent steps are needed to counter this societal evil and uphold Article 23.

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9. हाल के घटनाक्रमों से ज्ञात होता है कि कुछ बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत-भूटान संबंधों में अभी भी निरंतरता बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Despite certain hiccups, recent developments suggest that continuity still looms large in the Indo-Bhutan relationship. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India-Bhutan relationship has been very special to both the countries since time immemorial. Despite sharing relations since 1949. Treaty of Friendship and immense goodwill, certain issues affect the relations:

1. Big brother attitude of India towards the smaller neighbour.
2. Delays in project funding and implementation
3. Refugee crisis in Bhutan affecting India's borders.
4. Chinese incursions → At Doklam in 2017 threatening Siliguri corridor
   → Claiming the whole of Sakteng National Park of ~~Nepal~~ Bhutan.

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However, continuity still looms large:

① India has continued to give lines of credit, grants to ~~Nepal~~ Bhutan

② Protection against China's revanchism by strengthening borders.

③ Hydropower projects across Bhutan and its purchase

④ Main trade partner of Bhutan, training Bhutanese military and people to people contacts.

Thus, despite some hiccups, India-Bhutan have preserved their continuity in terms of political, economic and civilizational relations.

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10. महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना एक वैश्विक सुविधा (ग्लोबल गुड) बन गई है जिसकी सुरक्षा के लिए वैश्विक मानदंडों की आवश्यकता है। महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा के लिए G20 क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure has become a global good that requires global norms for its safeguard. What role can the G20 play to safeguard Critical Information Infrastructure? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) refers to those digital processes, devices whose security is very essential for nation's physical and economic health.

It has become a Global Good in following ways:

① Globalization and developing a thick system of connectivity

② Sharing of various similar networks, devices and processes Eg Use of Microsoft Windows across the globe.

③ Vulnerable to some external shocks like cyber attacks, hacking etc.

Thus, due to common usage, they require common norms. Here, the G20 can play a crucial role to form global norms:

① Defining CII and determining its scope so as to prepare efficient regulation.

② Developing common network regulations, cyber security frame-works, data security, privacy and sharing.

③ Collaborative and consensus based approach for equitability

④ Protecting supply chains for procurement and making them resilient

⑤ Capacity building by training and skilling.

Thus, common CII is the next step in Global Governance. Having the G20 regulate it will bring fairness and access to Global CII.

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11. विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच टकराव की परिणति केशवानंद भारती वाद में 'आधारभूत संरचना' के सिद्धांत रूप में हुई। विवेचना कीजिए। संविधान में संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति को सीमित करने में इस वाद का क्या महत्व है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The tussle between the legislature and judiciary culminated in the 'basic structure' doctrine in the Kesavananda Bharati case. Discuss. What is the significance of the case in limiting the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Constitution of India provides for 3 ~~of~~ organs of government, i.e. the Executive, Legislature and Legislature

The evolution of Constitution due to tussle between legislature and judiciary due to lack of strict separation of power culminated in Doctrine of Basic Structure;

① 1st Amendment Act → Restricted Right to property

② Challenged through Shankari Prasad case → Parliament was allowed by Judiciary to restrict Fundamental Right to Property (Reiterated in Sajjan Singh case)

(11) (3) Golak Nath case → Judiciary stated that Parliament cannot amend Part III due to violation of Article 13(2)

(4) In response, Parliament passed 24th and 25th Amendment

(5) Keshavananda Bharti case → Held that Parliament can amend the Constitution to the extent of not violating the basic Principles. i.e. Doctrine of Basic Structure

This limited the Amending power of the Parliament and had the following importance:

(1) No absolute Power to Parliament to amend the Constitution leading to a system of checks and balances

(2) Protected the sanctity of Fundamental Rights (Part III) and

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Judicial Review (Article 13 and 32)

(3) Preserving the separation of powers → so that there is less tussle between various organs.

(4) Maintaining other basic features of the Constitution like Federalism (SR Bommai), Free and fair elections (Raja Narain Shukla case) etc.

(5) Supremacy of the Constitution is preserved

Though, doctrine of Basic Structure is criticized for Judicial Activism, Tyranny of unelected but it still protects the rights of people from encroachment.

(... scheme launched to promote farm mechanization ...
250 words)

(12) The municipal corporations of India were established under the 74th Amendment Act

Source of municipal finance

- Grants provided by the States
- Taxes like property tax, stamp duty, excise etc
- Borrowings from 3rd party sources
- Grants provided by centre under Finance Commission

However, these finances are quite limited as per RBI's State of municipal finances report.

Various issues include

(1) Lack of fiscal devolution by state governments

- most states haven't formed the State Finance Commission.

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↳ Don't accept the advice of state finance commission

(2) Insufficient and delayed fund devolution from centre as well as states

(3) Lack of independent functioning
↳ Due to state government interference in governance
↳ Bypass by central government Eg Smart City Mission and use of special Purpose vehicle
↳ Lack of sufficient taxation powers

(4) Chronic corruption at all levels

Measures to improve municipal finance

(1) Further devolution of fiscal powers from centre and states vis-a-vis 12th Schedule

(2) Use of property tax efficiently

and adopting efficient measures for collection.

(3) Newer forms of finance
- Use of municipal bonds
- Use of REITS/Invits to pick money from the market
- Land consolidation and open market auction.

(4) Bring local bodies under Priority sector lending.

It is expected that by 2050, 50% of India's population will live in cities. Thus, liberalisation and expansion of ULB finance is a must for sustainable urbanisation.

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13. "संविधान का उद्देश्य सुधार लाने के लिए समाज को रूपांतरित करना है और यह उद्देश्य रूपांतरणकारी संविधानवाद का मूल स्तंभ है।" हालिया न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

"The purpose of having a Constitution is to transform the society for the better and this objective is the fundamental pillar of transformative constitutionalism." Discuss with the help of recent case laws. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Constitutionalism refers to the primacy of constitution in governance. And transformative constitutionalism refers to the use of constitution to bring about societal, political and culture change. It makes the constitution an organic and living document case.

Important cases

① K S Puttuswamy case
↳ Brought about the Right to Privacy under Article 19(1) of the constitution.

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(2) Aruna Shaubang case → Upheld right to dignified life (Article 21) and passive euthanasia.

Recent laws and judgements have further eased the compliance

(3) LGBTQ rights → Decriminalized homosexuality in Navtej Singh Jauhar case → Upheld Article 14, 19, 21.

(4) Joseph Shine case → Decriminalized Adultery (Section 497) but still a ground for divorce

(5) Sabarimala Case → Upheld that constitutional morality is over religious morality in the society → Allowed entry of women in the ancient Sabarimala Temple.

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Thus, this doctrine of transformative constitutionalism has been criticized for Judicial Overreach and Judiciary acting as the 3rd chamber of Parliament.

However, it has played a great role in public awareness, equality, dignity and developing positive culture of reform in the society.

the features of the National Generic Document Regis...
(Answer in 250 words)

(19) Rule of law refers to the British Constitutional Principle where the laws are the same for everybody without any special privileges. Thus, everybody is equal before the law (Article 14)

A rule of law, promotes individual liberty and democratic governance in following ways:

(1) Separation of Power by imposition of a system of checks and balances in society.

(2) Prevents arbitrary steps in governance. Eg Abolition of Section 66A of IT Act (Shreya Singhal case)

(3) Protect the fundamental rights

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of the citizen → Helping in political participation

(4) Boosting accountability of the administration by unbiased laws.

(5) Preserve the civic culture of the country → Enabling citizens to act as responsible stakeholders

Challenges to such a rule of law culture

(1) Personal level
↳ Lack of awareness of citizens about own rights, duties and political participation

(2) Societal level
↳ Prevalence of vote bank politics based on caste, religion etc

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↳ Lack of access to justice due to poor education, geographical boundaries etc

③ Government level

→ Huge corruption in governance challenging the unbiased law

→ Lack of transparency. Eg Diluting right to information Act.

Thus, as India goes into the 'Amrit Kal', a culture of rule of law should be fostered through awareness, procedures and political maturity to make India a developed society and Economy by 2047.

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15. नागरिक समाज संगठन (CSOs) न केवल धर्मार्थ कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं, बल्कि न्यायसंगत, शांतिपूर्ण, मानवीय और संधारणीय भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाओं में भी शामिल हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are not just engaged in charitable work but also involved in political processes for building a just, peaceful, humane, and sustainable future. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil society organizations refers to those non-formal, voluntary associations who work on societal issues. Eg Help Age India, AIFUC

They are a key player in

① Charity → Help in resource mobilization, resource distribution, last mile delivery, protecting vulnerable sections. Eg Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

② They are also involved in political processes for building:

Ⓐ Just Society → They promote equitability, public service

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delivery ~~and~~ etc.

Eg SOS NGO helps in children rights and help in orphanages, ADR goes for democratic rights

(B) Peaceful society → Ensures that there is sufficient harmony, stability and equality in society

Eg Amnesty International going for collecting evidence against war criminals.

Red Cross society provides services for health in war zones etc

(C) Humane society → Providing protection to vulnerable sections, human rights protection etc

Eg Nay Foundation propogation for LGBTQ rights

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Reporters without Borders exposed various cases of corruption and elite capture in Africa.

(D) Sustainable Society → Help to ensure sustainable development, climate change practices etc

Eg TERI's work in climate studies and environment protection

PETA work for animal rights.

Thus, CSO are critical part in modern democracies and play a huge role in societal evolution and transformation.

(10) SHGs refers to the voluntary association of people for common aims. In India, they vary in size from 10 to 25 members. So far 10 million+ SHGs exist in India.

Role of SHG. in

(A) Rural Development

- Establishing small thrift and savings culture
- Increase access to formal capital
- Forming small industries and generating supplementary income and livelihood
- Foster entrepreneurship and skilling and self sufficiency.

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(15) Women Empowerment

- 80% of SHGs are formed by females
- Economic empowerment of women and socialization happens through SHGs
- Provides a collective voice to women and breakdown traditional roles and increase confidence

However, it suffers from the following challenges:

(A) Regional disparities

- More prevalent in South and Western India compared to the North
- Lack of growth in size and expansion of various SHGs

(B) Rise of NPAs → Due to lack of ~~lo~~ economies of scale

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- Lack of financial sustainability
- Lack of poor quality of products and low level of skilling

Way Forward

- One district One Product model for exports
- Increase access to formal credit
  Eg SHG Bank linkage
- Expansion of Skilling Programs to boost production
- Regular audits to verify financial health
- Start of contract production by linking SHGs to industry

SHGs are the catalysts to produce excellent results in rural India. Hence, it is paramount that their viability and attractiveness is maintained.

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17. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत की स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली में गहरी जड़ें जमा चुकी समस्याओं को केवल डिजिटल रूपांतरण से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Do you agree with the view that the deep-rooted problems in India's school education system cannot be solved by digital transformation alone? (Answer in 250 words) 15

At present, roughly 14.8 lakh schools exist in India. As per the New Education Policy (NEP)-2020, government has taken ~~the~~ a lot of steps for digital transformation like SWAYAM, DIKSHA, e-Vidya scheme etc.

Problems solved by digitization

- Teacher training
- Developing modern curricula
- Increasing access to education
- Better monitoring.
- Improvement of school infrastructure

However, certain deep rooted problems still persist:

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① Still focused on rote learning and not on problem solving.

② Learning outcomes are still poor
As per ~~NIPUN~~ FLN survey, the numeracy skills have fallen to Pre 2012 levels.

③ Gap in Primary and Secondary Enrollment Ratio because of completion of Right to Education limits → Increasing dropouts.

④ Inter regional disparities with respect to access and affordability of education Eg Rural areas still disadvantaged vis-a-vis urban areas.

⑤ Faulty Quality is still poor

Thus, following measures would be needed:

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① Funding → Make it to 6% of GDP

② Monitoring of learning outcomes efficiently and regularly

③ Address the gender gap in education through scholarships, prizes, reservations.

④ Faculty training, evaluation and skilling needs to be done sincerely

⑤ Change in curricula for problem solving and value education

⑥ Increase access to digital education (Internet penetration - 43%)

Thus, a just and equitable hybrid form of education is the need of the hour to make India a developed nation by 2047.

(18) DBT is a system launched by the Government in 2013. It aims to directly transfer the welfare scheme amounts to the bank account of the beneficiary. With the Jan Dhan - Aadhar - Mobile (JAM) trinity, the amount is directly sent to Aadhar linked bank accounts.

Impact of DBT on effectiveness and transparency of welfare schemes for the vulnerable sections in India.

(1) Decreases time of delivery of funds → Almost instantaneously funds are transferred

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(2) Cut down leakages of the earlier 84% to 0% in today's time (savings of ₹2 lakh crores)

(3) Increases transparency and accountability due to online tracking, monitoring of funds

(4) Removed the ghost beneficiaries on the subsidy lists reducing corruption
Eg. Over 2 crores in MGNREGA and overall 4 crores in total

(5) Financial Inclusion, Savings habit, access to formal finance through Jan Dhan Accounts.

However, it suffers from the following issues:

(1) Internet penetration of India is 43% → Lagging in digital public infrastructure

② Digital divide and digital literacy in rural India

③ Newer forms of wrongdoings
Eg Middlemen controlling the bank accounts of the poor and directly diverting funds.

④ Utilization of subsidy is non satisfactory → Used for consumption, personal gratification and alcohol.

Way Forward
- Digital Rupee
- to program for financial discipline
- Public awareness on financial literacy
- Effective grievance redressal
- Surprise audits of suspicious accounts

DBT has been a game changer in India and with further reforms it could fulfill the goals of inclusive development.

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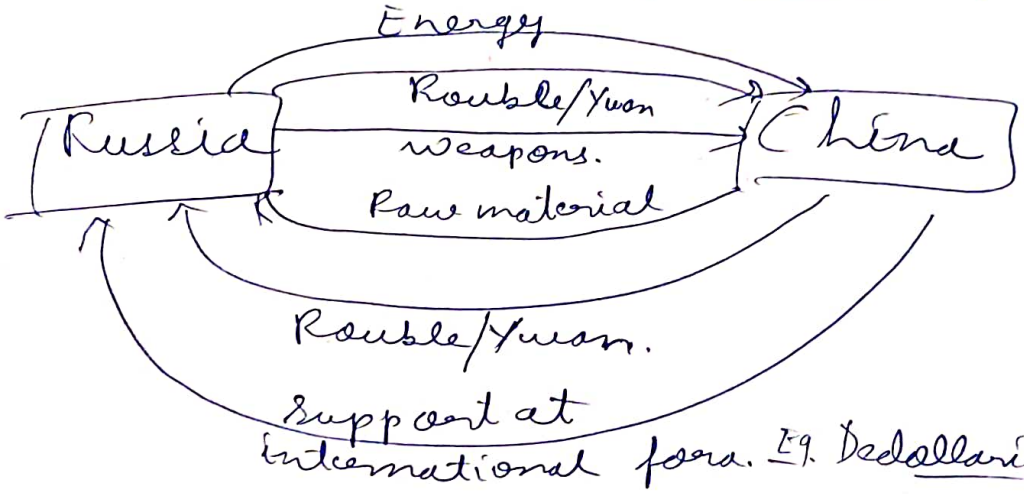
19. चीन-रूस के बीच गहरे होते रणनीतिक संबंधों को कुछ लोगों ने 'विश्व में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अघोषित गठबंधन' के रूप में वर्णित किया है। यह गठबंधन भारत के राष्ट्रीय हित को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है? भारत को अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनानी चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The deepening China-Russia strategic relationship has been described by some as the 'most consequential undeclared alliance in the world.' How can this alliance impact India's national interest? What strategies should India adopt to protect her interests? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Post the Russia-Ukraine War in 2022, the Russia-China strategic alliance is reaching new heights



Thus, it is been called as most consequential 'undeclared alliance in the world'. Due to India's closeness to Russia and cold relations with China, it

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could impact India in following ways vis-a-vis its National Interests

① Border clashes ~~on China's border~~ with China
↳ can escalate due to Russia's recent support and weapons

② Indo Pacific → Opposed by both Russia and China → India's Strategic Autonomy will be impacted

③ Pakistan → Growing Russia-China ones could attract Pakistan to its fold Eg Recently brought Russian oil

④ Central Asia → Growing influence of China one Russia could increase its influence on the Stans' undercutting India.

⑤ Health of India-Russia relationship itself could be

impacted due to over-reliance of Russia on China.

Steps to be taken by India vis-a-vis

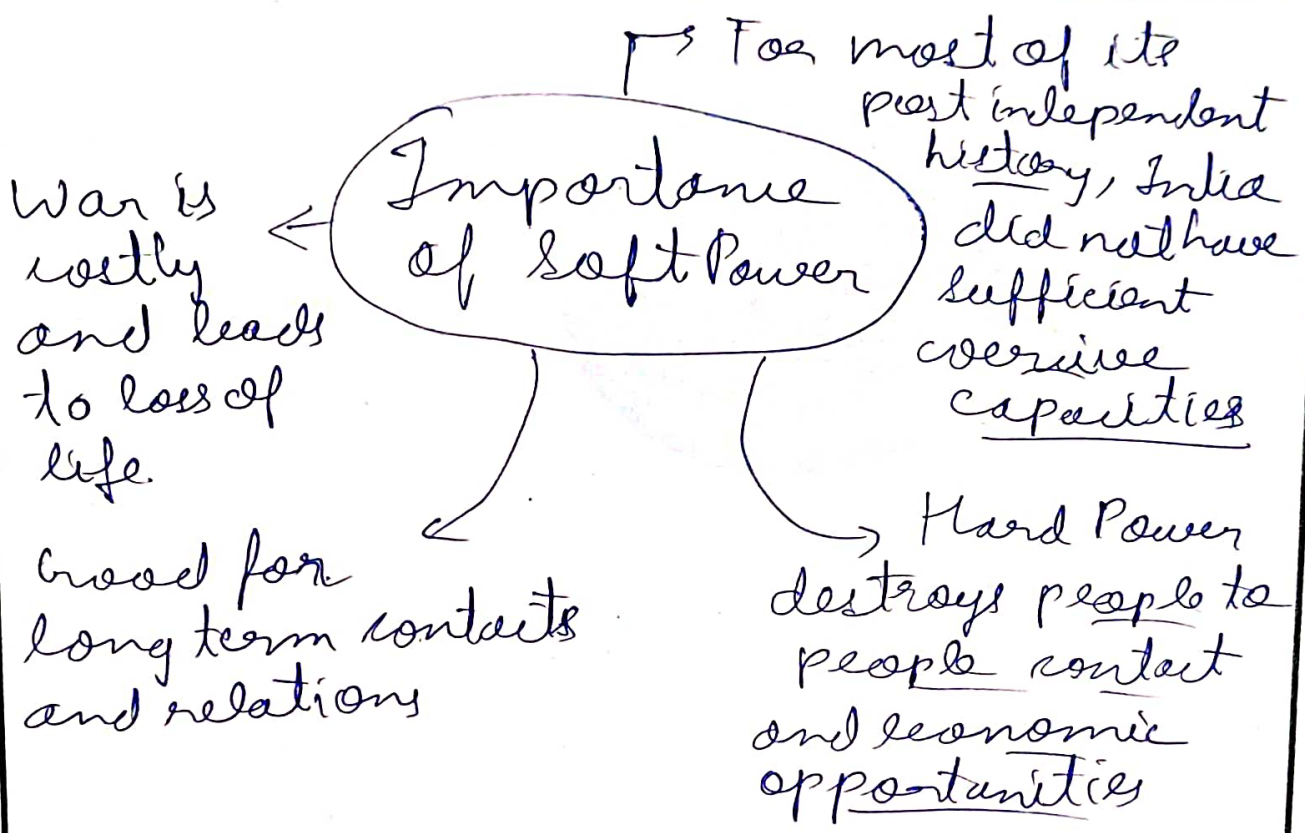
① Russia → Continue the existing energy and rupee rouble trade and broaden relations on other issues like Far East, Education, Software etc

② China → Continue border deployment to deter any Chinese adventure
→ 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' for self reliance and cut down the trade deficit of $80 billion

③ Rest of the world → Multi alignment for weapons, technology, influence etc
→ Encourage mediation and deliberation to finish the war peacefully and equitably

Only a multi-pronged approach with nimble diplomacy ~~to~~ will help India to protect its National Interest in these volatile times.

(2) Soft Power refers to the use of attraction ~~and~~ to influence other countries in the international arena, moving from the coercive ideas of war and sanctions.



As a result, India used soft power as an important pillar in following ways:

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① Credentials of a civilizational state → Spread of Hindu and Buddhist thought, culture, philosophy

② Democratic values of openness, transparency and human rights

③ Yoga and Ayurveda spreading (21 June – World Yoga Day)

④ Entertainment industry like Bollywood. Eg RRR won an oscar

⑤ Diaspora → Rashtradoots (Ambassadors) of India abroad.

⑥ HADR → Humanitarian Assistance and disaster relief

Thus, India using the above strengths has taken the following soft power initiatives:

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① Panchsheel and Gujral Doctrine for non-aggression, peace, non-interference etc

② Educational programs like ITEC Scholarships, Bay of Bengal Studies at Nalanda University.

③ Environmentalism like Panchamrit Mission and LiFE, International Solar Alliance

④ Cultural influences. Eg G20 symbol as Lotus, Slogan of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

⑤ Soft loans, line of credit, grants Eg $4 billion to Sri Lanka, Asia Africa Growth Corridor

⑥ Vaccine Maitri for HADR and Operation Dost to Turkiye

⑦ Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas for diaspora.

Thus, with India's rising stature, India must become a Smart Power, ~~combining~~ mixing elements of hard and soft power